

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

For Cuban, Yugoslav and noncommunist reportage on the activities of delegations attending the Sixth Summit of the Nonaligned Countries Movement (3-7 September) and coverage of the conference itself, see Section AA, "Nonaligned Conference," of the 28 August issue and subsequent issues and supplements of the Latin American DAILY REPORT. Soviet, Chinese, Vietnamese, Kampuchean and North Korean coverage and speeches by heads of delegations from communist countries appear in the respective area DAILY REPORTS.

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NONALIGNED FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE OPENS IN HAVANA

OW301910 Beijing XINHUA in English 1854 GMT 30 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Havana, August 30 (XINHUA)--A 3-day foreign ministers' conference of non-aligned countries began at 11:00 hours at the Palace of Conventions here today to discuss among others the agenda for the forthcoming summit and the final declaration to be adopted by the leaders.

Prominence is being given to point 13 of the agenda concerning ways and means to strengthen unity, solidarity and cooperation among non-aligned countries on the basis of the principles of nonalignment and to improve the functioning of, and decision-making in, the non-aligned movement. The final declaration covers the world situation and a wide range of specific political and economic matters. According to the official PRENSA LATINA this morning, the second draft of the final declaration is being distributed to the delegations.

The second draft, also drawn up by the host country Cuba, has been anxiously awaited by many delegations which want enough time for its examination and study, as the first draft had elicited a train of criticisms and recommendations from many countries. Rumour had it that the second draft would be distributed before the two-day ambassadorial meeting of the coordinating bureau began on August 28. Then, it was said that it would be available on August 29, but it was not seen until the conclusion of the meeting yesterday evening. The foreign ministers, of whom approximately 50 have arrived, will also study organizational work for the summit, the composition and task of the Coordinating Bureau, whose expansion has been tentatively decided, the report and recommendations submitted by the ambassadorial coordinating bureau meeting and the admission of new members, observers and guests.

According to various sources, many more heads of state or government are on the way to Havana for the summit. Up to the noon time of today, the arrivals are Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito, Lao President Souphanouvong, Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam of Ethiopia and Nkomo, co-chairman of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe.

PRC DELEGATION ATTENDS WORLD CONFERENCE ON RELIGION, PEACE

OW310346 Beijing XINHUA in English 0311 GMT 31 Aug 79 OW

[Text] New York, August 30 (XINHUA)--The third assembly of the World Conference on Religion and Peace (WCRP) opened in Princeton, New Jersey, yesterday.

More than 350 delegates of the Buddhist, Christian, Confucianist, Hindu, Jain, Jewish, Islamic, Shintoist, Sikh, Zoroastrian and other religious traditions from over 45 countries attended the assembly. A ten-member Chinese delegation of religions led by Zhao Puchu, acting president of the Buddhist Association of China, participated in the conference for the first time.

In his opening speech, Dr. Dana McLean Greeley, honorary co-chairman of the WCRP, stressed the need to defend world peace and get rid of poverty, injustice, vice and violence. Archbishop Angelo Fernandes (India), president of WCRP, pointed out in his keynote address that the crisis situation of the world--economic, political, environmental, etc.--had worsened. "When arms sales are in question, all thought of the 'human rights' of the disadvantaged of the world seems to be forgotten," he said.

He continued, "in many countries the problems are compounded by foreign, political, economic, and military intervention." However, he noted, the people of the whole world had become more and more awakened. "Particularly in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, the sleeping giant has arisen and is determined to have a say and to play his part in the making of a new society. The call for a new international economic order is one expression of this awareness and affirmation," he said. He called upon the developing countries to exercise a policy of collective self-reliance. The movement for collective self-reliance should grow, he said. "This is beginning to receive attention not only among the non-aligned, but also in Eastern Europe vis-a-vis the hegemony of Soviet Russia.

Dr. Homer A. Jack, secretary general of the WCRP said, "above all, organized religion must massively and unequivocally oppose the obscenity which is called the nuclear arms race." The assembly will last ten days until September 9.

CHEN MUHUA FETES UNDP ADMINISTRATOR

OW301636 Beijing XINHUA in English 1625 GMT 30 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 30 (XINHUA)--China "welcomes the United Nations Development Programme to render its technical assistance," said Chen Muhua, Chinese vice-premier and minister of economic relations with foreign countries, at a banquet this evening in honour of U.N.D.P. Administrator Mr. F. Bradford Morse and his party.

The Chinese vice-premier said: "China will continue to make her contributions to the U.N.D.P. and to render her modest assistance to the other developing countries in their reconstruction. At the same time, we also welcome the U.N.D.P. to render us the technical assistance we need." Mr. Morse and his party arrived in Beijing yesterday at the invitation of the Chinese Government. They have come to hold consultations on China's cooperation and also pay a friendly visit. Mr. Morse will preside over the inauguration of the U.N.D.P. office in China. Mr. Andrew J. Joseph, U.N.D.P. Assistant administrator and regional director for Asia and the Pacific, accompanied Mr. Morse to China.

The banquet was held at the Great Hall of the People. In her speech Vice-Premier Chen Muhua said: "We appreciate the useful efforts made by the U.N.D.P. administration in recent years in improving some of the current rules and regulations and in assisting the Third World countries to develop their national economy. We hope the U.N.D.P. will give full consideration to the needs of the developing countries and make positive contributions to the development of the national economy of the Third World countries and to the establishment of a new international economic order." China, she added, was ready to cooperate with the U.N.D.P. on a still broader scale in the course of actively developing international economic and technical cooperation. The coming opening of the U.N.D.P. office in China signified the development of China's relations with the U.N.D.P. "We believe that the establishment of the U.N.D.P. office in China will help strengthen our relations and promote our cooperation," vice-premier Chen Muhua said.

In reply, Mr. Morse extended a warm welcome to a new phase of strengthened cooperation between China and the U.N.D.P. "The U.N.D.P. attaches importance to its relationship with China," he declared. Mr. Morse added: "We are here to serve you and your people, solely at your request and solely in accordance with your priorities, in seeking to meet the development needs of your great country.

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"I am very confident that in the months and years to come, the longstanding cooperation between China and the U.N.D.P. will continue to flourish, not only for the benefit of China, but also for the benefit of all developing countries which look with great admiration at the magnificent achievements of China and which seek to learn from these achievements." Mr. Morse noted that the U.N.D.P. believed that the uniqueness and sovereignty of each nation must be respected at all times and in all ways. He pledged that the U.N.D.P. would make efforts for the establishment of a new international economic order.

Attending the banquet were Wei Yuming, Chinese vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of the Foreign Ministry, the Ministry of Economic Relations with Foreign Countries, and the Ministry of Finance and the Bank of China. Also present were Nessim Shallon, first resident representative of the U.N.D.P. office in China, and his wife. Mr. Shallon arrived here on August 26. Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs He Ying received his credentials on August 28 on behalf of Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua. Before the banquet, Vice-Premier Chen Muhua met with Mr. Morse and his party. They exchanged views on furthering cooperation.

PRC, INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL FEDERATION REACH AGREEMENT

OW301628 Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 GMT 30 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 30 (XINHUA)--The Chinese Olympic Committee gave a banquet in the Great Hall of the People here this evening in honour of a delegation of the Federation Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) led by the federation's president, Joao Havelange.

Mr. Havelange and Helmut Kaeser, FIFA secretary-general, had talks with the Chinese Football Association yesterday on restoring China's legitimate seat in the International Football Federation. Mr. Havelange said the talks were fruitful and satisfactory. "A solution was found to the question of China's FIFA membership--a question which has remained unsolved for 25 years," he said.

Present at the banquet were Zhong Shitong, president of the Chinese Olympic Committee, Rong Gaotang, vice-minister of the Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission, the Chinese Olympic Committee's Secretary General Song Zhong and Deputy Secretary General He Zhenliang, and Li Fenglou, president of the Chinese Football Association.

The FIFA delegation arrived in Beijing on August 28. During its stay here, the delegation was apprised of the development of the Chinese Football Association, watched a first division match in the current national football championships, and toured the Great Wall and the Summer Palace. The delegation will shortly leave for Tokyo.

VICE PRESIDENT MONDALE TOURS ANCIENT CHINESE CAPITAL

OW301536 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 30 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Xian, August 30 (XINHUA)--U.S. Vice-President Walter F. Mondale this morning descended an ancient pit to inspect the imperial guards of Qin Shi Huang, the emperor who founded the Qin Dynasty some 2,200 years ago.

The Vice-President and Mrs. Mondale walked among terracotta warriors and horses found in an underground vault some 34 kilometres to the east of Xian, capital of Shaanxi Province. Discovered in May 1974, the vault is located about one and a half kilometres from the tomb of Emperor Qin Shi Huang. Vice-President Mondale examined fragments just brought to light and life-size warrior figures and horses that have been repaired. He inquired in detail about the work of excavation. He picked up a sword that has just been discovered and felt its blade. Made of a special alloy, the sword is still shining and is free from rust and erosion. He told XINHUA: "This is a most incredible archaeological find in the world. It is spectacular and will attract the attention of the whole world. I am also impressed with the skill for handling this complex work." Thanking the guide at the end of their visit, Mr. Mondale said: "I'd like to come again to help you with the excavation. I think the whole world will come to see it."

Yu Mingtao, chairman of the Shaanxi Provincial Revolutionary Committee, and his wife accompanied the U.S. vice-president and his party during their tour this morning. They first visited the Qin tomb, a mound 34 metres high. The guide told the American guests that the burial vault which had not yet been excavated was surrounded by two walls, an inner one with a circumference of four km, and an outer one of six km.

A domed steel frame 22 metres high and covering some 15,000 square metres has been constructed on the excavation site to serve as a museum. Two other vaults, which are smaller, have also been found. It is estimated that a total of 8,000 warrior figures and horses were buried in the three vaults, arranged in a battle phalanx of the warring states period. Placed in columns with archers, foot soldiers, cavalrymen and horse-drawn chariots in precision formation, the terracotta warriors were supposed to be the guards of the Qin Shi Huang mausoleum. It would probably take 20 years to have all the figures excavated and restored to their original shape, the guide told Vice-President Mondale.

In the course of their tour this morning, Vice-President Mondale paused from time to time to shake hands and exchange greetings with people in the streets. He told a group of school-children just off school to study very carefully. A schoolgirl presented her Young Pioneer red scarf to the vice-president and a schoolboy gave his to Miss Eleanor Mondale, daughter of the vice-president. Later in the afternoon, Vice-President Mondale called at the Xian general factory of petroleum exploration instruments. Built in 1955, the factory has a staff of over 4,000 of whom 14 percent are technicians and 41 percent are women. The factory produces some 50 kinds of prospecting and logging instruments and such accessories as galvanometers, magnetic heads, seismic detectors and motors for special purposes. Meanwhile Mrs. Mondale visited the Banpo Museum, the site of a matriarchal clan commune village dating back to 6,000 years ago. When saying good-bye to the leaders and workers of the factory, Mr. Mondale said: "I am very pleased to have this opportunity to visit your factory. Your work is very important for China and for the world to get more oil."

Later Vice-President and Mrs. Mondale toured the Dayan (Big Wild Goose) Pagoda, which was first built in 647 A.D. during the Tang Dynasty. The renowned monk Xuanzang lived there for eleven years translating Buddhist scriptures he had brought back from India.

Vice-President and Mrs. Mondale and their party left here for Guangzhou this afternoon in the company of Chinese Minister of Culture Huang Zhen and Chinese Ambassador to the United States Chai Zemin and their wives. U.S. Ambassador to China and Mrs. Leonard Woodcock also accompanied the vice-president to Guangzhou.

Arrival in Guangzhou

OW301618 Beijing XINHUA in English 1608 GMT 30 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Guangzhou, August 30 (XINHUA)--U.S. Vice-President Walter F. Mondale, Mrs. Mondale and their party arrived in Guangzhou from Xian by special flight at 1810 hours this afternoon.

They were accompanied by minister of culture Huang Zhen and his wife. Greeting them at the airport were Chairman of the Guangdong Provincial Revolutionary Committee Xi Zhongxun and his wife Qi Xin; Chairman of the Guangzhou City Revolutionary Committee Yang Shangkun as well as leading members of other organizations.

Later in the afternoon, Vice-President Mondale visited the site of the National Institute of the Peasant Movement established by Chairman Mao Zedong in 1926. Mrs. Mondale toured Guangzhou's Cultural Park in the company of Qi Xin, wife of chairman of the Guangdong Provincial Revolutionary Committee Xi Zhongxun. Also accompanying the U.S. Vice-Presidential party are Chinese Ambassador to the U.S. Chai Zemin and his wife, and U.S. Ambassador to China Leonard Woodcock and Mrs. Woodcock.

U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION VISITS USSR

OW300652 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1626 GMT 27 Aug 79 OW

[Text] The U.S. congressional delegation headed by L. Wolff, chairman of the Asian and Pacific Affairs subcommittee of the International Relations Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives, visited the Soviet Union 17-24 August and held talks with his Soviet counterpart on U.S.-Soviet bilateral relations and the situation in Southeast Asia and the Pacific region.

According to foreign press reports, the U.S. congressional delegation visited the Soviet Union after it concluded its tour of Vietnam, Hong Kong, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Pakistan. During its visit to the Soviet Union, the U.S. congressional delegation "discussed in detail" with its Soviet counterpart matters relating to human rights, freedom of religion, the right of residence and the role of Soviet forces in Asia and the Indian Ocean. The U.S. congressmen also met with "dissidents" in Soviet religious circles and Jewish "dissidents" Anatoliy Scharanskiy and his relatives. Congressman Gilman said that during the talks, all U.S. congressmen were wearing silver bracelets engraved with Scharanskiy's name, which "enraged some people on the Soviet side." After a "long and fierce" debate, the U.S. congressional delegation handed over a letter to Brezhnev concerning human rights and a namelist of 9,800 persons who are not allowed by the Soviet Union to emigrate.

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Wolff, head of this 14-member U.S. congressional delegation, spoke before the full session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on 20 August. He said: Relations between the United States and the Soviet [Union] are now at a "critical juncture" because "the United States and the Soviet Union have never before been involved so deeply in matters of national and strategic interests of common concern." He said: "The Soviet Union at present misunderstands the U.S. policy and intention in Asia and the Pacific," thinking that the United States is playing the so-called "China card" or is "pulling out" of Asia. This kind of thinking is erroneous. He said: The United States is a "Pacific nation," and "the readjustments since the end of the Vietnam war have been completed." He added: "The United States and the People's Republic of China have established normal relations because we feel this is compatible with the maximum interests of the two countries and the whole world. Not recognizing the People's Republic of China could only maintain an already failed policy." "The establishment of normal relations between Washington and Beijing is conducive to peace and stability," and "is never aimed at the Soviet Union or any other third country."

Touching on the miserable situation of Lao, Kampuchean and Vietnamese refugees from the humanitarian point of view, Wolff said: "The United States did not support China in attacking Vietnam," nor "did it concur in Vietnamese troops occupying Kampuchea." Wolff said: As a whole, I feel that it is absurd to call Cuba a "nonaligned" nation. Cuba and your government and the foreign policy goals are closely related. This is especially true in Africa, just as the United States is closely linked with our European allies."

On the human rights question, Wolff denounced the Soviet Union for not granting freedom of religion to the Jews and other people of the Soviet Union. He said: The plight of those "abandoned people" and the "dissidents" whom the Soviet Union hoped to move had a lot to do with worsening Soviet-U.S. relations.

WANG RENZHONG RECEIVES U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPERTS

OW271746 Beijing XINHUA in English 1521 GMT 27 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 27 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Wang Renzhong this afternoon met a delegation of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers headed by Dr. Merle L. Esmay. The delegation arrived in Beijing on August 18 on a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Agricultural Machinery Society. Its members are professors of agricultural engineering at major American colleges and universities and chief engineers of farm tool factories.

The vice-premier briefed the delegation on China's programme for the mechanization of agriculture, forestry and livestock farming, and the principles and policy guiding the modernization of agriculture. "This has to follow its own course for China has a big population, comparatively less cultivated land and a poor foundation to start off with," the vice-premier pointed out. He said he would like to see a constant development of the cooperation between China and the United States in the fields of agriculture and agricultural mechanization.

The members of the delegation told of their impressions of China. They agreed that China should base herself on her own conditions in carrying out agricultural modernization. They believed that with her industrious peasants the possibility of realizing agricultural modernization was very promising indeed. Dr. Esmay hoped that the two countries would exchange more delegations in the future to carry out mutual studies. Present on the occasion were Yang Ligong, minister and Xian Nan, vice-minister of agricultural machinery.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTS ON SOVIET PRESENCE IN CARIBBEAN

HK301232 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Aug 79 p 6 HK

[Commentary on current affairs by Cheng Bo [3397 3134]: "'Challenges' at America's Door"]

[Text] According to Western reports, the Soviet Union has recently taken the following actions in the Caribbean right at the door of the United States:

1. Stationing more military personnel in Cuba, who allegedly include not only advisers and trainers but possible "fighting units".
2. Establishing an additional new military headquarters in Cuba to redeploy and strengthen Moscow's military forces in the Western Hemisphere.
3. Increasing the shipment of weapons to Cuba, especially worthy of note are 20 AN-26 turbo-propeller troop-carrying planes.
4. Ordering the voyage of a task force of the Soviet Navy to Cuba. This fleet was originally also prepared to "cruise" the waters of certain countries in Central America and the Caribbean in a show of force.

This string of "provocative" actions have once again aroused the concern and unease of people in U.S. political and press circles. Commenting on this situation, a U.S. newspaper said that Moscow had "dropped a Caribbean bomb" on the Carter government.

What is the purpose of Soviet "escalation in the Caribbean"? The Soviet aim, as various analyses by the world press reveal, is to turn Cuba quickly into a Soviet "military outpost base" to practice hegemonism. With such a base, the Soviet Union can deploy strategic weapons to threaten the United States in a contest for spheres of influence in the United States' backyard to serve the Soviet Union's global strategy. Despite an agreement and an "understanding" reached between Moscow and Washington in 1962 and 1970 and the Soviet "pledge" not to install "offensive weapons" in Cuba, the Soviet Union has actually never given up its own goal.

Since Cuba sent mercenaries to Africa in 1975 to pull the Kremlin's chestnuts out of the fire, the Soviet Union has all along been increasing its military personnel in Cuba. Tens of thousands of Soviet military advisers, experts and engineering and technical workers have infiltrated into the various departments of Cuba's land, naval and air forces. They have not only directed and trained Cuban military officers in all ranks but have taken over Cuba's national defense. In 1978, when Cuban flyers went to the Horn of Africa to "carry out" an air transportation and combat mission, the Soviet Union arranged things for Cuba.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union has stepped up the "modernization" of equipment for Cuban troops. It has been sending more and more guns, tanks, airplanes and naval vessels to Cuba. From 1957 to 1977, Cuba received over \$3 billion worth of weaponry as "military aid" from the Soviet Union. The Cuban authorities have also openly admitted that "all the modern equipment for our armed forces" has been provided by the Soviet Union.

Facts over many years show that the Soviet Union has increased its forces in Cuba and Cuba's supply of arms, not because it wants to meet Cuba's defense needs but because it wants to serve the needs of Soviet expansion. The Soviet military presence in Cuba aims at pushing Cuban troops to the "front of the stage" since the Soviet Union does not like to occupy the position of "fighting in the vanguard." When Castro's "African corps" threw their weight around in Africa, the newspapers in some countries predicted that the experience obtained by this "corps" would "be emotionally applied to Latin America." Now at a time when the waves of reform and turmoil are rising in Central America and the Caribbean region, the Soviet aim in hastily dispatching troops and arms to Cuba and restructuring its military headquarters in Cuba is self-evident.

Since the well-known 1962 "Caribbean crisis," the Soviet Union has all along sought to build Cuba, only 90 miles away from the United States, into an "aircraft carrier" that could pose a threat to the United States strategically and tactically and be its "bridgehead" for expansion in the Western Hemisphere. However, stealth marked both the shipment of nuclear guided missiles to Cuba in 1962 and the subsequent building of a submarine supply base in Cuba. Once the United States assumed a firm attitude or showed a strong reaction, Moscow drew in its horns and lay low. Rarely have its activities been so numerous and open as today. The U.S. press believes the the Soviet Union dares to act in this manner because it counts on the Carter government's being 'unlikely to run the risk of confrontation.'

The Western press has pointed out that in the process of stepping up its military activities in the Caribbean region, the Soviet Union "stops every step of the way to watch for an expected indignant reaction from the United States". On finding that Washington "looks the other way" and does not react, it "takes the next step on a steadily rising scale". This was true of the Soviet shipment to Cuba 10 months ago of a number of MiG-23 fighters capable of carrying nuclear weapons. Such was also the case with the Soviet delivery of a number of AN-26 troop-carrying aircraft to Cuba 10 months later. Washington's "low-key" response has encouraged Soviet efforts to act "stealthily" in a big way.

The MiG-23 aircraft is a relatively advanced Soviet fighter in the 1970's. Armed with double-barreled guns and guided missiles, this plane can not only engage in air combat but can also attack land targets. When such planes began appearing in Cuba, the world press held that this was a "Soviet" challenge at the door of the United States. At first, the Soviet Union tried to deny this. Later, as the United States showed no "angry reaction," these planes openly flew over Cuba in "a demonstration". The AN-26 plane is a troop carrier with "an extremely limited flying range". The U.S. press believes that the Soviet Union has provided Cuba with such planes chiefly for "attractive political targets" near Cuba. Given the current situation of turmoil in the Caribbean area, this is also a "challenge" to the United States.

In the past, the shipment of the MiG-23 planes to Cuba was accompanied by the arrival of the Soviet fleet in Cuba. Now the Soviet fleet has also accompanied the arrival of AN-26 planes in Cuba. If the United States made the Soviet Union lose face over the Caribbean in 1962, Moscow's obvious aim now is, according to the U.S. press, to make "the United States lose face" "on a world scale". People are asking: What will the United States do when faced with new "challenges" at its door?

JAPANESE DEFENSE AGENCY BUDGET SHOWS INCREASE IN FORCES

OW301220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 30 Aug 79 CW

[Text] Tokyo, August 30 (XINHUA)--The Japanese Defence Agency worked out on August 28 the defence plan for fiscal 1980 and a budget compatible with it, laying emphasis on beefing up the naval and air defence forces and modernizing the Self-Defence Force, the Japanese paper MAINICHI SHINBUN reported.

National defence expenditure for 1980 totals 2,295,900 million yen, 9.6 per cent more than that in the initial budget for the current fiscal year. The expenditure for the Ground Self-Defence force shows little increase, while that for the maritime and air self-defence forces increased by 15.4 and 12.3 per cent respectively. According to the defence plan, more F-15 fighters and P-3C anti-submarine reconnaissance planes will be purchased, and home-made air-to-ship missiles will be installed.

The 7th Division in Hokkaido has been changed into an armoured division. A fifth air regiment has been formed in Shikoku, and a fifth air group in Okinawa. The number of officers of the Maritime Self-Defence Force will be increased by 1,254, and that of the Air Self-Defence Force by 753.

XINHUA REVIEWS JAPANESE DIET PROCEEDINGS

OW301630 Beijing XINHUA in English 1604 GMT 30 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, August 30 (XINHUA)--The 88th extraordinary session of the Japanese Diet opened here today with 43 bills and draft regulations, left over by the last session, waiting for deliberations by the House of Representatives.

As the House will be dissolved and a general election held soon, the current session, it is believed, will only pass a few minor bills and wind up within a week. According to the disclosed schedule for the present session, Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira will deliver a policy speech on September 3. In this he will dwell mainly on the ways and means of tiding over the energy crisis and financial straits and stabilizing the political situation at home.

Between September 4 and 7, the opposition parties will question the government on the policy speech and deliberate on the bills concerned. They will also ask for a reply from the ruling party and Cabinet concerning a contemplated tax increase plan. There are reports that the opposition parties may table a motion of no confidence in the Ohira Cabinet. On the other hand, Prime Minister Ohira has decided to dissolve the Diet so that general elections may be held.

Speaking to the press in Niigata on August 28, Ohira said that his Liberal Democratic Party expected to win a comfortable majority of more than 271 seats in the House of Representatives in the election. The House of Councillors was also convened here today. Kan Kase, vice-president of the House of Councillors, resigned as a result of poor health. Chozo Akiyama of the Socialist Party was elected to succeed him.

WANG ZHEN RECEIVES JAPANESE CHINA EXPERTS

OW290908 Beijing XINHUA in English 0858 GMT 29 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 29 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Wang Zhen this morning met with Kenjiro Mitsuoka, Sadao Goto and Kyo Naruse from Japan's "Forum on China's Politics and Economy" and their wives.

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The vice-premier had a cordial and friendly conversation with the Japanese friends who had done much to promote Japan-China friendship. Sun Pinghua, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, was present.

YU QIULI RECEIVES JAPANESE ECONOMIC WRITERS

OW291614 Beijing XINHUA in English 1557 GMT 29 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 29 (XINHUA)--A briefing on China's economic readjustment was given by Vice-Premier Yu Qiuli at a meeting here this afternoon with a delegation of economic editorial writers of Japanese publications. The delegation is led by Yukio Suzuki.

Vice-Premier Yu pointed out to the Japanese visitors that a proportionate readjustment in agriculture and industry was the key to China's economic readjustment. "The readjustment in agriculture," he said, "has an important bearing on industry and will bring about a major shift in the economy. All trades and professions will serve and support agriculture and view the situation as a whole.

"We should implement the policy of taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factors." He said that China would not only carry out a readjustment in production and manufacturing but in investment as well. He said: "Ours is a big nation and this makes it impossible to accomplish everything in a year by relying solely on the annual plan. We must do everything in conformity with economic laws and combine a planned economy with a market economy."

GU MU TO VISIT JAPAN ON 1 SEPTEMBER

OW310221 Tokyo KYODO in English 0148 GMT 31 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 30 KYODO--Chinese Vice-Premier Gu Mu and his party will arrive in Japan Saturday for a 13-day visit to exchange views on bilateral economic problems with Japanese Government and business leaders. They will make the visit at the invitation of the Foreign Ministry and Council for the Promotion of International Trade [of] Japan (Kokubosoku).

In meeting with Japanese Government leaders, sources concerned here say, Gu will explain China's dollar five billion, eight development projects and ask for yen credits amounting to some dollar two billion to help finance them. The projects include a railway transport modernization program and construction of a hydroelectric plant, the sources said.

The Japanese side is expected to make a positive response to the Chinese request though its concrete reply will not be made until Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira goes to China, probably before the end of this year. Gu also plans to exchange views on the idea of creating a joint Japan-China venture for production of electronics equipment launched by Matsushita conglomerate leader Konosuke Matsushita with government leaders and interests concerned. In this connection, Gu is expected to emphasize that China's laws for promoting joint ventures with foreign interests and for guaranteeing investment losses are in the making. No significant discussions are expected, however, on problems pertaining to joint development of oil, coal and other resources.

YU QIULI DISCUSSES FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN PRC

OW300149 Tokyo KYODO in English 0130 GMT 30 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 30 KYODO--China will allow foreigners to joint venture factories in the country, Chinese Vice Premier Yu Qiuli told a Japanese delegation here Wednesday.

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Yu also confirmed a report that Vice Premier Gu Mu will seek Japanese governmental loans to finance China's industrialization plans, when he visits Japan early in September. Yu met a Japanese delegation of economic editorial writers from six newspapers, news agencies and broadcast companies for some three hours, at the Great Hall of the People.

China also welcomes 100 percent foreign-owned investments in industrial plants in China, Yu said. He said that China is planning to promulgate necessary laws to promote such investments. On the joint ventures, Yu said that it is a matter of course to let foreigners who have superior experience in management and production assume responsibility over factories. Remittance abroad of profits from joint ventures will be fully guaranteed by law, he said. He said that China will ask Japan for both long-and short-term governmental loans to finance China's large-scale industrial projects. It is most important that Japan and China agree on practical terms for such loans, he said. The Chinese Vice Premier further said that the introduction of foreign technology and plants into China has no direct connection with China's three-year economic readjustment program which started this year. China will give priority to the introduction of foreign technology and patents and imports of machine units to improve existing industrial facilities, Yu said. He said that phased introduction into China of large-scale plants will come later.

Touching on China's energy policy, he further said that emphasis will be placed on the development of coal utilization and hydropower plants. China's oil and natural gas resources will be set aside for the development of chemical industries, he said. He added that it would not be feasible to develop jointly with Japan the seabed oil resources around the Senkaku Islands, claimed by both countries.

JAPAN PROPOSES TALKS WITH PRC ON SENKAKU DEVELOPMENT

OW250144 Tokyo KYODO in English 0133 GMT 24 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 25 KYODO--Japan has proposed to China that working-level negotiations be held over the continental shelf near the Senkaku Islands, believed to be rich in oil resources which lie midway between the mainland Okinawa and Southeastern China, Japanese Embassy sources here said Saturday. The islands have been claimed by the two countries. The proposal, described here as the first Japanese initiative toward a joint project to tap the seabed, simply refers to 'exchanging ideas on the issue' and does not mention the development of the undersea resources, the sources said. Chinese officials said they will study the offer, the sources added. The proposal came at a time when the third U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea winds up Saturday in New York. The negotiations would be tough, however, as Japan and China have not agreed yet to determine the boundary of the undersea territory.

XINHUA CITES DPRK DAILY ON NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

OW301708 Beijing XINHUA in English 1638 GMT 30 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, August 30 (XINHUA)--The non-aligned movement was hailed in an article in NODONG SINMUN here today. The article said that the non-aligned countries had struggled against the imperialist and colonialist powers' military expansion, preparations for war, intervention in others' internal affairs, armed aggression, and economic plunder. It added that the non-aligned countries had supported the founding of a new world economic order. The non-aligned movement has given positive support to and voiced solidarity with suppressed peoples in their struggle for national liberation, independence and state sovereignty. The article added that the non-aligned movement had powerfully encouraged people throughout the world in their struggle against imperialism and in pursuit of independence. The article wished the non-aligned movement stronger development.

HAN NIANLONG'S REMARKS AT 11TH SESSION OF PRC-SRV TALKS

OW301251 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1130 GMT 29 Aug 79 OW

[Report on PRC chief delegate Han Nianlong's remarks at the 11th plenary session of the PRC-SRV talks on 29 August in Beijing]

[Text] The 11th plenary meeting of the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations at the vice foreign ministers' level was held on 29 August in Beijing. At this meeting, Han Nianlong, head of the Chinese delegation, stressed: To bring about a normalization of the Sino-Vietnamese relations, first and foremost the five principles of peaceful coexistence and the principle of not seeking hegemony must be discussed. The Chinese side suggests that concrete discussions be held first on these two subjects. This is entirely logical and is compatible with the aspiration of the international community which resolutely demands that the Vietnamese authorities withdraw their troops from Kampuchea and Laos.

Chief delegate Han Nianlong said: The fundamental cause of the deterioration of the Sino-Vietnamese relations is the Vietnamese authorities' implementation of the policy of opposition and hostility toward China and the regional hegemonic policy, their aggression against Kampuchea, control of Laos and building of anti-Chinese bases in Indochina. He said: At the conference table, the Vietnamese side glibly said that the Vietnamese armed forces would be brought home after the danger of aggression and interference by China in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea is eliminated and the independence, sovereignty and security of the three countries are insured. The Vietnamese side fabricated the so-called Chinese aggression with a view to sidetracking public opinion and maintaining its military occupation of Kampuchea and Laos. This fantastic lie can deceive nobody.

Chief delegate Han Nianlong said: The relations between China and Kampuchea have always been good. The Chinese people's devotion of efforts to supporting the Kampuchean people's struggle against the imperialist aggressors is a fact that can be seen by everyone. Now as well as in the past, China has not had a single soldier in Kampuchea. The so-called Chinese aggression and threat against Kampuchea are sheer fabrications.

Chief delegate Han Nianlong listed a series of facts on the Vietnamese authorities contemplating the annexation of Kampuchea in order to realize their fond dream of establishing an Indochinese federation. He said: As early as during the anti-U.S. resistance, the Vietnamese authorities schemed to merge the armed forces of the two countries and arbitrarily set up their own administration in a number of Kampuchean areas. After the establishment of the Democratic Kampuchean Government, the Vietnamese authorities again demanded that the Kampuchean and Vietnamese armed forces and economies be merged and a joint naval fleet be set up. After these schemes of the Vietnamese side were unmasked and rejected by the Democratic Kampuchean Government, the Vietnamese authorities, running out of logic, openly mobilized their army, navy and air force to seize Kampuchea's (Wai) island, created border conflicts and carried out subversion among Kampuchea's internal ranks.

After these devilish tricks were foiled, the Vietnamese authorities carried out a massive armed invasion of Kampuchea, created a puppet administration and set up a fascist military occupation. Now, 200,000 Vietnamese troops are stationed in Kampuchea. The administrative officials of every province under their occupation are Vietnamese, and many documents of the Phnom Penh puppet regime were drafted by the Vietnamese. We should like to ask: Is there any independence and sovereignty left with that regime?

In the face of the Vietnamese authorities' undisguised armed aggression against Kampuchea, the Chinese Government and people are obliged to give firm support to the Kampuchean people in their just struggle in defense of national independence, state sovereignty and territorial integrity against foreign aggression. China's position is open and aboveboard, firm and unshakable.

Should the Vietnamese armed forces not withdraw from Kampuchea and should the Vietnamese authorities not end the war of aggression and military occupation in Kampuchea, China will support the Kampuchean people's struggle against Vietnamese aggression to the end. The Chinese Government's consistent position is that the political system of any country should be chosen solely by the people of that country themselves and no foreign interference is permissible. The Government of Democratic Kampuchea is the sole legal government of Kampuchea, and Democratic Kampuchea is a member of both the United Nations and the nonaligned movement. The Vietnamese authorities should be strongly condemned by the international community no matter what pretext they may use for subverting this legal government and annexing this sovereign state.

Chief negotiator Han Nianlong said: The Vietnamese aggressors are burning houses, looting property and killing people everywhere in Kampuchea, causing miserable death to hundreds of thousands of people. The Kampuchean people are experiencing a barbarous oppression and an unprecedented tragedy. An independent, neutral and nonaligned Kampuchea is facing the terrible disaster of genocide resulting from the aggression of Vietnamese regional hegemonists. The grave situation in Kampuchea has caused growing concern and anxiety in all countries of the world, particularly the Southeast Asian countries.

Recently, the extraordinary conference of foreign ministers of ASEAN countries sternly demanded the withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea. The summit conference of the British Commonwealth also urged Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. Early this year, the UN Security Council approved with an overwhelming majority a draft resolution demanding the withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea. It was only due to the Soviet Union's gross use of its veto that this draft resolution was not passed.

As of now, the Vietnamese troops are still hanging on in Kampuchea and the flame of the war of aggression keeps on spreading. Human conscience and world justice will never tolerate the continuation of these atrocities of aggression. The Vietnamese troops must be immediately withdrawn from Kampuchea.

Dealing with Sino-Lao relations, chief delegate Han Nianlong said: Since time immemorial, the peoples of China and Laos have always lived in harmony with one another and there has never been any conflict. The Chinese Government and people have always supported the Lao people's struggle against imperialism, for independence and national liberation, and have assisted to the extent of their capability in the construction of Laos. So far, there has been no conflict of interests between China and Laos. The so-called China's threat to Laos has never existed, let alone the "crisis" caused by China. Who then has threatened Laos' independence, sovereignty and security?

Under the signboard of special relationship, the Vietnamese authorities have introduced tens of thousands of troops and thousands of advisers into Laos, controlled all of the departments of the Lao party, administration and armed forces from the central to regional levels, and become the overlords of Laos. They have also brazenly occupied a vast area of Laos and undertaken emigration to Laos. Recently, they also sent to Laos many secret security agents with a view to directly repressing Laos patriotic figures and people's masses in order to consolidate their colonial rule in Laos.

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Chief delegate Han Nianlong said: Out of ulterior motives, the Vietnamese authorities always try to sow discord between China and Laos and endeavor to undermine their friendly relations. During the war of resistance to U.S. aggression and for national salvation, the Vietnamese authorities intercepted and substituted by despicable means the materiel supplied by China to Laos and thus defamed China's aid in an underhand manner. Not long ago, Vietnam spread rumors in collusion with the Soviet Union, slandering China's policy toward Laos and coerced the Lao Government into taking steps to worsen Sino-Lao relations. A number of Lao patriots, indignant at the Vietnamese action to control Laos and undermine Sino-Lao friendship, have pointed out clearly that the cause of the deterioration of Sino-Lao relations is not the will of China or Laos but the need of other countries. Ample facts show that it is none other than the Vietnamese authorities who have perpetrated aggression, interference and control in Laos.

Chief delegate Han Nianlong pointed out: By occupying Kampuchea and dominating Laos the Vietnamese authorities wish to knock up an Indochinese federation and set up anti-China bases so as to lord it over in Southeast Asia. At the same time, their action also meets the strategic needs of the southward-drive policy of social-imperialism.

Chief delegate Han Nianlong said: Since the beginning of the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations, the Vietnamese side, seeking many pretexts and spreading falsehoods, has stubbornly clung to its position of regional hegemonism and refused to discuss the withdrawal of its troops from abroad and commit itself to the principle of not seeking hegemony. At the same time, it has continued to make armed provocations and create incidents along the Sino-Vietnamese border. As a result, no progress whatsoever has been made in the negotiations. We affirm that this attitude of the Vietnamese side at the negotiating table is arrogant, illogical and entirely incompatible with the interests of the Vietnamese, Kampuchean and Lao peoples.

He stressed: To uphold the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples, meet their common interests, restore the normal relations between our two countries and promote peace and stability in Indochina and Southeast Asia, the Vietnamese authorities should stop pursuing their policy of opposition and hostility to China, immediately withdraw all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea and Laos and stop armed provocations and intrusions in the Chinese border area.

The chief delegate said: The world's people are now following the negotiations between us. The Indochinese peoples and the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples, in particular, are wishing for progress in the talks. We should not fail their hopes. The bilateral negotiations should start with realistically respecting the five principles of peaceful coexistence and the principle of not seeking hegemony. We hope that the Vietnamese side will give serious consideration to the eight-point proposal of the Chinese side for handling our bilateral relations so as to ensure the smooth progress of the negotiations.

SIHANOUK DEPARTS BEIJING FOR DPRK

OW310226 Beijing XINHUA in English 0208 GMT 31 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 31 (XINHUA)--Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Sihanouk left here for Pyongyang of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by special plane this morning. Present at the airport to see them off were: Vice-Premier Li Xiannian and his wife Lin Jiamei; Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nianlong and his wife Wang Zhen; Samdech and Madame Penn Nouth; and Korean ambassador to China Chon Myong-su.

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Arrival in Pyongyang

OW310732 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 31 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, August 31 (XINHUA)--Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, his wife, and their party arrived here from Beijing by special plane this morning. They were welcomed at the airport by Pak Song-chol, vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his wife; Kim Man-kum, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; and Kim Hyong-yul, vice-foreign minister. Lu Zhixian, Chinese ambassador to Korea, and his wife were also present.

SRV AIRBASES, LAO, CUBAN TROOPS REPORTED IN KAMPUCHEA

OW310928 Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT 31 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, August 30 (XINHUA)--Vietnam, backed by the Soviet Union, is building air bases and massing troops in Kampuchea in an attempt to step up its war of aggression after monsoon.

Today's Bangkok POST quoted a Thai military intelligence source as saying that four military air bases built by the Vietnamese had been spotted in Battambang, Siem Reap, Kompong Chhnang and Phnom Penh. The base in Phnom Penh was equipped with a sophisticated radar system, the source added.

The source disclosed that joint forces of Lao and Cuban troops were massing at strategic points in readiness to help the Vietnamese troops. These foreign troops are reportedly massing in Ban Nimitr, Sisophon, Thmar Puck and Siem Reap, in western Kampuchea.

ASEAN STATES SIGN FOOD RESERVE AGREEMENT

OW291608 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 29 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Manila, August 29 (XINHUA)--An ASEAN grain security reserve agreement was signed here today at the end of the first two-day ASEAN agriculture ministers' meeting.

According to a press release, the agreement provides for an initial stock of 50,000 metric tons of rice to be set aside by the five ASEAN member-countries within or over and above their national reserves to meet emergency requirements. Thailand undertakes to provide 15,000 tons, the Philippines and Indonesia 12,000 tons each, Malaysia 6,000 tons and Singapore 5,000 tons. The scheme also seeks to strengthen the production base for foodgrains, establish a food information and early warning system, adopt effective national stock-holding policies and improve the arrangements for meeting food emergencies.

The ministers discussed both emergency measures and long-term policies for the supply of fertilizers, pesticides and other essential agricultural inputs. An integrated agricultural policy covering quarantine, research, technology, training and the extension of resources in the region was approved at the meeting. A council will be set up to coordinate research, technology and training of teachers, scientists, faculty members and administrators.

The five ministers of agriculture reported to President Marcos of the Philippines here today to the outcome of their deliberations, which, they said, responded to the call of ASEAN heads of state for closer cooperation, especially in the fields of food and energy.

HUANG HUA MEETS NEPAL BORDER TALKS DELEGATION

OW301634 Beijing XINHUA in English 1611 GMT 30 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 30 (XINHUA)--Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua this evening met with and gave a banquet in honour of the Nepalese delegation to the fourth session of the China-Nepal Boundary Joint Inspection Committee soon to end here.

Mr. Bishwa Pradhan, special joint secretary of the Foreign Ministry of Nepal is chief representative of the delegation. Foreign Minister Huang Hua noted at the meeting that the session had proceeded in an atmosphere of sincerity and friendship and in the spirit of mutual cooperation and that both sides had expressed satisfaction over the work done. He congratulated the Nepalese representatives on the important contribution they had made in furthering the friendship and cooperation between both countries and wished that the historic mission they were undertaking would be crowned with success.

Mr. Pradhan attributed the achievements made during the current session to the care and guidance given by the leaders of the two countries. The Nepal-China border was a border of peace and friendship, and an example for other countries to follow, he said. Also attending the banquet were the Chinese delegation with Cao Shengong as its chief representative, and Niranjana Bhattarai, minister of the Nepalese Embassy here. The session started on August 27 in Beijing. The Nepalese delegation arrived here on August 26.

'SINO-NEPALESE FRIENDSHIP BRIDGE' PROMOTES TRADE

OW301225 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1151 GMT 28 Aug 79 OW

[Newsletter by XINHUA correspondent Yuan Guanghou: "The Rainbow Over the Friendship Bridge--The Story of 'the Sino-Nepalese Friendship Bridge'"]

[Excerpts] Lhasa, 28 August--Early on a summer morning we saw with our own eyes the beautiful rainbow over "the Sino-Nepalese Friendship Bridge." The Friendship Bridge is in the border area between China's Nyanang County in the Xizang Autonomous Region and Nepal. It is a hub a traffic on the more than 800-kilometer-long Sino-Nepalese highway. Chinese and Nepalese people have made many, painstaking efforts to keep the traffic smooth on the friendship highway.

Border residents in the two countries have come in close contact with each other through this friendship bridge. As a result, many of them have become relatives or friends. This friendship bridge has promoted the development of trade between the two countries. At Zhangmu port, in Xizang, alone the number of stores doing business with Nepalese merchants has increased 10 times compared with 1966. The volume of retail trade between border residents from January to July this year was 100 percent more than for all of last year.

RENMIN RIBAO ON PROTECTING LEADERS, HAVING CONTACT WITH MASSES

HK301034 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Aug 79 p 3 HK

[Article by Mu Xiang [1970 5046] "Restore the Fine Tradition of Protection Work"]

[Text] Due to the nature of my work, I have abundant opportunities to meet with some leading cadres, and that enables me to know something about the protection work for them. I have a profound impression that protection work is becoming stricter and more mysterious, thereby separating it from the masses. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" went so far as to set the work against the people.

Leading cadres, senior leading cadres of the party and state in particular, shoulder heavy responsibilities for the whole nation. To insure their safety so they will work still better is an important task closely connected with the basic interests of the masses. Therefore, protection work is absolutely necessary. Those who are engaged in such work are performing a glorious duty.

"The masses are the true bastion of iron." In a sense, protection work can be done better with the excellent coordination of the masses. During those bitter war years, leading comrades of the central authorities headed by Comrade Mao Zedong and Comrade Zhou Enlai journeyed to and fro safely and led the revolution from one victory to another no matter whether they were chased or surrounded or whether they were in dangerous spots or in the enemies' territory. This was because we had a group of outstanding protection workers who were loyal to the people. Furthermore, we were assisted and supported by the masses, and this was the most important factor in our protection work.

After the founding of new China, protection work became stricter and more mysterious. This was copied mechanically from the Soviet Union in disregard of China's specific conditions. However, our good tradition still exercised its influence. Compared with the period when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" ran amuck, our early protection work was not completely cut off from the masses.

After Lin Biao and the "gang of four" stepped up their pace to usurp party power, that notorious "adviser" and that confidant who once usurped the power of public security work were "interested" in protection work. Wherever they went, it seemed as if they were confronted with formidable enemies. No one was allowed to approach them except a tiny number of people who had been "sieved." They were afraid of the masses, and they did not like other leading comrades being in touch with the masses for fear that their scheme would be brought to light. Therefore, they imposed this kind of "protection work" on other leading comrades, "guarding" them so heavily that those comrades were almost cut off from the outside world.

Of course, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and their ilk did not always impose this kind of "protection work" on all leading comrades. For instance, they did not dare and never applied such means to our beloved Comrade Zhou Enlai. He always opposed protection work which was separated from the masses, let alone "protection work" regarding the people as enemies. In the past 20 years or so, Comrade Zhou Enlai went from east to west and from north to south. He traveled throughout the country and abroad. Just as in the period of the revolutionary war, he always immersed himself with the masses, disregarding his personal safety. He endeavored to preserve the party's fine tradition in protection work.

In the past 2 years since the fall of the "gang of four", we are happy to learn that some leading cadres have realized the serious consequences brought about by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in protection work. Taking Comrade Zhou Enlai as their fine example, they endeavored to restore and promote our party's fine tradition in protection work. They do not allow anyone to increase protection for them. Hence, they receive great praise from the masses.

In so doing, they build closer class relations between the party and the masses. Their behavior symbolizes the prosperity and vitality of our party and state.

However, a tiny number of leading cadres are still fond of the protection work pursued by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Wherever they go, their vehicles "trundle just like flowing water," and their attendants crowd around them. In addition, sentries are posted everywhere and all other traffic is stopped. The masses are not satisfied with them. We should completely restore and promote our party's fine tradition in protection work. Protection work which resembles being "surrounded by enemies" should be reformed and turned into normal work. Great efforts must be exerted in such work.

BEIJING MEETING URGES EDUCATED YOUTH TO SETTLE IN COUNTRYSIDE

OW310137 Beijing XINHUA in English 0117 GMT 31 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 31 (XINHUA)--The five million educated young people in the countryside have been urged to decide to settle in the countryside and help bring about agricultural modernization. The call comes in a letter from the 34 representatives of educated youth from most parts of the country who have been attending a two-week conference in the capital. The conference closed on August 29.

In the letter, the representatives reviewed the history of educated youth who have settled in the countryside over the past two decades and more. It said: "For a common revolutionary ideal, we have gone to the countryside from cities. Through our actions, we foster a new custom, which sees farm work as something honourable. We continue a revolutionary tradition of hard work and spread culture and science in the countryside. We have made contributions to the development of socialist agriculture.

In the letter, the representatives wrote that there had been problems for educated youth owing to the disruption caused by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and the shortcomings in the practical work. "However, we must not lose our bearings, nor can this correct path or our glorious historical role be abandoned," said the representatives. The letter continued: "We want to lead a happy life, but it will not drop from the heavens." "Our country has a very large population and a weak economy, and the countryside is still quite backward.... A happy life can only be achieved by hard work and perseverance."

Some suggestions are offered in the letter to educated youth settling in the countryside. They are urged to develop production in the places in which they live, to use their brains and liberate their thinking and help develop a diversified economy, to reform backward farm work through down-to-earth efforts in cooperation with the peasants, to raise their own scientific and cultural level and master agricultural techniques in order to carry out scientific research and to combine revolutionary vigour with a scientific attitude.

Wang Renzhong's Speech

OW310628 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1258 GMT 30 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 30 August--The discussion meeting of advanced representatives of resettled educated youths from some provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions convened by the State Council's educated youth leading group ended in Beijing yesterday.

The meeting was a success. The participants expressed their opinions freely and enthusiastically. After Hua Guofeng, Li Xiannian and other central leaders joined them in their discussions, they became more aware of the direction of their advance, and their confidence and determination in settling permanently in the countryside were further strengthened.

On 27 August Wang Renzhong, vice premier of the State Council and head of the State Council's educated youth leading group, attended the discussion meeting and spoke. He said that educated youths should start thinking; emancipate their minds; sum up their experiences; enhance their political consciousness; go all out; aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in realizing the four socialist modernizations. He said that educated youths should start thinking, emancipate their minds, apply the basic principle of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, follow the ideological line that practice is the sole criterion for testing truth and, in the light of reality, sum up the experience and also sum up their own experience and lessons. In this way they can unify their thinking, correctly implement the party's ideological and political line and successfully carry out the program for the four modernizations.

In his speech Comrade Wang Renzhong also said that educated youths should adopt certain attributes from the willow and the pine tree. He said that one attribute of the willow tree was its adaptability and flexibility. I can grow in any part of the country, but it also has its shortcomings because it is fragile and bends easily in the wind. The pine tree, on the other hand, represents a staunch sense of principle because it fears neither the intense heat of summer nor the bitter cold of winter and neither winds nor storms. The pine tree can also grow in very difficult conditions. Wang Renzhong said that the younger generation should have a firm and indomitable spirit, fear no difficulties, give no thought to personal gains or losses, settle down in the countryside and on the frontiers, keep their minds on their work at their posts, seek neither fame nor gains and set their minds to building China into a modern socialist country.

Comrade Wang Renzhong said that the party and government should be concerned about educated youths and should strive to make young people happy in their work, in their life and in their study. The party and government should study ways of improving the system of fixed production quotas and the system of responsibility, of raising work efficiency and of reducing working hours, so that young people will have time to rest and study. The party and government should improve cultural and amusement activities according to the desires of young people. If present conditions permit, food service for young people should be improved. There should be an increase in the variety of dishes, and coarse food grain should be prepared meticulously and well. Study should be made lively, rich and varied, so that it will meet the demand of young people. In this way our young people will make rapid progress, be enthusiastic and will make greater contributions to the four modernizations.

Comrade Wang Renzhong said: I believe that after years of effort our country will prosper, our people will become well-off and our countryside will become a new socialist countryside. We must work hard to achieve this objective.

During the discussion meeting Kang Yonghe, first deputy head of the State Council's educated youth leading group; Gu Xiulian, Zhao Fang and Zhang Xiushan, deputy heads of the leading group, also spoke.

ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO HIGHLIGHTS PROSPECTS IN COUNTRYSIDE

OW300632 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1241 GMT 28 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 28 August--ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO today frontpages remarks and pictures of 10 advanced representatives of educated youth settling in the countryside under the banner line: "The Countryside Is a Vast World for Educated Youth To Dedicate Themselves in Achieving the Four Modernizations." The 10 young people are Xing Yanzi, Hou Jun, Sun Lizhe, Yu Nuoling, Xue Ximei, Yan Honghua, Cai Lijian, Dai Cairun, Cao Xiaoping and Qiu Jiaheng.

Looking back on the road they traversed, they felt profoundly that the countryside is a vast world for the educated youth to dedicate themselves to the four modernizations and there is plenty room for them to advance. Xing Yanzi and Hou Jun said: For many years we have been working together with the masses of commune members in combating nature and have initially changed the backward state of two brigades. Looking back on the road we traversed, we feel honored and proud. We will forever bear in our minds the teaching of Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou and continue to do our share in achieving agricultural modernization.

Xue Ximei, who rushed to Beijing on 25 August to attend the forum of advanced representatives of educated youth settling in the countryside from some of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, said: The countryside truly needs educated youth; there is plenty of room for ambitious youths in the countryside.

Sun Lizhe said: The masses in the old revolutionary base nurtured me for 10 years to make me improve myself politically, ideologically and culturally. I will forever move along the road charted by the party and dedicate my life to the masses. Yu Nuoling hoped that leadership at all levels will show still greater concern for the youth in the countryside and do their best to quickly solve the difficulties they now face.

GUANGMING RIBAO DISCUSSES DEVELOPMENT OF BONUS SYSTEM

HK281105 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 18 Aug 79 p 4 HK

[Article by Xue Xin [5641 5450]: "Revelation From the Switch From 'Awarding Bonuses by Evaluation' to Assessing Them by Examination and Verification"]

[Text] Many factories and enterprises have switched from "awarding bonuses by evaluation" to assessing them by examination and verification. This is an important measure to further improve the bonus system and the implementation of the principle of "distribution according to work." Such a method deserves recommendation.

Awarding bonuses to staff members is a necessary form of implementing the principle of "distribution according to work" under the present wage system. In other words, the types and amount of bonuses should be based on the accomplishment of the tasks and the standards attained; under certain circumstances, bonuses must not be distributed to certain people. All those details must be explicitly regulated so that every staff member will have a clear idea of them. In addition, a preliminary recording system must be adopted or improved to insure daily examination and verification as well as the compilation of statistics. The distribution of bonuses should be truly based on the system, and the results of examinations and verifications made known to the public, so that everybody will know who deserves the bonuses or who is not entitled to them and the amounts of the bonuses they should be awarded. In such a way, bonuses will be distributed for good reasons and evasion of responsibility will be avoided. Only then can the advanced be encouraged and the less advanced urged on and the principle of "more pay for more work, less pay for less work and no pay for no work" be diligently followed.

The methods of evaluating bonuses should be changed. Otherwise, it can easily be imagined that a great deal of time and energy will have been spent every year on the monthly, quarterly and annual evaluation of bonuses along with the assessment for grade promotions and wage increases. A great deal of time that should be devoted to realizing the four modernizations is now spent on these matters!

In the process of assessing the award of bonuses, if one's attitudes toward political studies, political behavior and obedience to superiors are regarded as conditions for the evaluation rather than taking concrete requirements and relevant figures as the criteria, contradictions among the competitors are bound to occur. Such a tedious practice has caused people enough headaches. Some people say: "The more such assessments are made, the stiffer our mind becomes." "Why should we worry ourselves just to earn one more yuan." To offset contradictions, some workshops and working groups "rule in turn" the bonuses of the first type or follow the practice of "equal opportunity for all" or maximize the differences of bonuses or even take bonuses as extra wages in which everyone has his share. As a result, although a great deal of money has been spent, we fail to achieve the purposes of encouraging the enthusiasm and creativeness of the staff members.

It will be beneficial for us to review and study the experiences of implementing the principle of "distribution according to work" in the rural areas. After the establishment of agricultural cooperatives, the system for fixed-quota management and the work point system were gradually adopted, which better embodied the principle of "more pay for more work, less pay for less work and no pay for no work." However, during the Cultural Revolution, this practice was criticized as "putting work points in command." In some places, a new method of calculating work points--self-assessment and public discussions--was adopted. Such discussions were held every 6 months or annually. Very often the discussions resulted in silent meetings or bitter arguments. Since the concrete requirements for labor quality and quantity on the part of commune members were no longer taken into account, but the method of "rough estimation" was adopted along with "political work points," contradictions among commune members were widened. Their enthusiasm was hampered, leading to a backward state of affairs of "a lot of work or a little work are all the same." Since the smashing of the "gang of four" and the criticism of their ultraleftist line, the effective fixed-quota management system and the system of work points have been restored, gradually changing this state of affairs.

Factories are somewhat different from the people's communes in the rural areas. However, labor must be subjected to a fixed quota, examination and verification must have a target, and the income of the laborers must have a basis. These are their similarities. Factories and enterprises can use a good part of the fixed-quota management and work points systems followed by the communes as a reference. For instance, the method of turning the economic and technical targets of enterprises into figures is better than comprehensively dividing bonuses into three types. Measuring the results of work on the basis of concrete figures is a better way to distribute bonuses in accordance with labor quality and quantity. In addition, this method is not limited by the maximum amount of the bonuses and may thus avoid contradictions caused by dividing bonuses into different types. Of course, all localities and enterprises may still try and find better ways for assessing bonuses and constantly sum up their experiences. However, the practice of switching from "awarding bonuses by evaluation" to assessing them by examination and verification should be popularized.

The method of assessing bonuses or grades through discussion cannot be considered as an advanced method. It is actually tantamount to applying the method of carrying out a political campaign and political and ideological work to an economic problem such as distribution according to work. We do not deny the necessity of political and ideological work in the process of assessing bonuses and grades. On the contrary, we must attach importance to such work. However, we must adopt economic methods to solve economic problems such as determining the quantity and quality of work, wage scales and the amounts of bonuses and so forth. These problems should be solved by working out calculations and statistics rather than public discussion or the decisions of the leadership. To promote economic democracy and encourage the masses to take part in economic management, our emphasis must not be laid on mass meetings or public discussions. We must ask the masses to set reasonable targets for examination and verification so the "advanced will have a target to overfulfill, the less advanced will have a target to catch up with and everyone has a target to strive for." Only then will all the staff members be encouraged to compete with each other in their labor and work.

KANG SHIEN PRAISES SELF-RELIANCE IN MODERNIZING EQUIPMENT

OW310250 Beijing XINHUA in English 0204 GMT 31 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 31 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Kang Shien has urged old factories in China to tap the potential of existing equipment and update it self-reliantly in order to increase production, reports the WORKERS' DAILY today.

During a recent inspection tour of northeast China, he praised the Jinzhou printing and dyeing mill which had upgraded eight pieces of equipment through technical innovation in half a year and thus streamlined its production processes without any state investment. The mill's daily output increased by one third--from 120,000 metres to 160,000 metres. From January to July, the mill increased its total output value by 30.2 per cent and the amount of profits by 99 per cent over the same period in 1978.

Vice-Premier Kang Shien urged other industrial enterprises to learn from the Jinzhou mill in transforming outmoded equipment and raising the quality of their products instead of waiting for state investment.

GUANGMING RIBAO AFFIRMS ROLE OF WESTERNIZATION MOVEMENT

HK301215 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 28 Aug 79 p 4 HK

[Article by Peng Yingming [1756 5391 2494]: "A Tentative Discussion of 'Westernization and National Betrayal'"]

[Text] Westernization and national betrayal were originally two entirely different concepts, but many people equate them. Once they talk about the Westernization movement in China's modern history, they naturally link it with "national betrayal". It is unfair to entirely negate the movement which once played a positive role in learning from advanced foreign technology.

Everyone knows that the so-called "Westernization affairs" were formerly called "foreign affairs". This was generally known as an institution of the Qing Government to do business with foreign countries. The contents of the movement included: Purchasing or copying advanced firearms and warships manufactured by the West; training a modern navy and army; establishing factories, mines and schools; building railway and telegraph facilities; selecting and sending students to study abroad and so forth. [paragraph continues]

Such activities were initiated by comprador bureaucrats of the Qing government such as Yi Xin, Zeng Guofan, Li Hongzhang, Zuo Zongtang and so forth. It must be admitted that right from the beginning of the movement, its purpose was to suppress the Taiping revolution and the uprisings of the Nian army in order to preserve the Qing government. In the whole process of the movement--purchasing firearms, introducing machines, facilities and technology--everything depended on foreign countries and was connected with "things foreign." In addition, the chiefs of the movement such as Yi Xin, Zeng Guofan, Li Hongzhang and the like colluded with foreign aggressor troops to suppress the people and concluded unequal treaties with foreign countries. Without a doubt, those were actions of national betrayal. However, can we come to the conclusions that Westernization was connected with national betrayal, that the whole movement should be regarded as a movement of national betrayal and that the faction which initiated the movement was a clique of national betrayers? Surely, the answer is no.

First, we must realize that the business of Westernization, that is, the business of purchasing firearms and warships from foreign countries was started as early as in the first opium war. From 1839 to 1840, Lin Zexu led the Chinese people in the struggle to ban opium smoking and the opium trade as well as the struggle to fight against the British aggressors. To resist the invasion of Western capitalism and strengthen national defense, Lin Zexu bought from foreign countries 200 cannons made of copper and pig iron with weights ranging from 5,000 to 9,000 jin. They were installed in Humen fort for the purpose of "long-range attack" ("Memorials to the Emperor," "Collected Works of Lin Zexu" p 938). In addition, he bought from an American businessman a British-made ship and turned it into a warship. This was a beginning to purchasing warships from the West. Using these imported objects, he organized forces to copy them. To know more about Western technological information, he organized forces to translate a great number of foreign books and magazines. He compiled the first geography book of foreign countries--"The Annals of the Four Continents." Wei Yuan elaborated the annals and then published his "Annals and Sea-Chart of Maritime Countries". In his publication, Wei Yuan summed up the merits of Western countries into three points. He said: "The three merits of foreign countries are: first, warships; second, firearms; and third, the way they maintain the train their troops" (Wei Yuan: "Annals and Sea-Chart of Maritime Countries," Chapter 3). He maintained that China should import from the West both military equipment and products for civil use. Obviously their actions and ideas of learning from the West should go down in history as a patriotic act and an act of fighting against aggression. They were not at all national betrayers.

Then, did "Westernization" become a treasonable crime after it developed into a movement in the 1860's? This is not exactly what happened. It was true that at the beginning of the Westernization movement Zeng Guofan and Li Hongzhang colluded with foreign invasion troops in suppressing the Taiping revolution, and they proceeded to buy warships from abroad, train their troops in a new way, manufacture guns and build naval vessels at home. However, this was the situation at the start of the Westernization movement and should not be taken as representing the movement as a whole. What truly pinpointed the nature of the Westernization movement was the efforts to build coastal defenses and develop the war industry and other industries between the 1870's and the 1890's. Judging from either the subjective wishes cherished by advocates of Westernization or from the objective results of this movement whose activities covered a span of 30 years, we can clearly see that there were patriotic motives behind this movement, and we cannot say that it was a movement of out-and-out national betrayal. With regard to the building of coastal defenses, for example, in his "Talks on Technology," Zuo Zongtang offered a correct analysis of the relationship between patriotism and Westernization. He said: "Ever since the beginning of the history of naval warfare, Western countries have used their mechanized crafts to ride roughshod at sea; Britain, France, Russia and Germany have been using warships to compete with each other with an eye to annexing or nibbling at others' territories. [paragraph continues]

They are sparing no efforts to take advantage of others' weaknesses or shortcomings. Now if we want to strengthen ourselves, we must learn from others' strong points so as to offset our weaknesses and counter with what we have learned" ("Talks," "Complete Works of Zuo Zongtang"). He also praised Lin Zexu and Chen Huacheng in unequivocal terms and stated that the building of coastal defenses aimed at continuing the resistance initiated by Lin Zexu and Chen Huacheng ("Memorials to the Throne," "Complete Works of Zuo Zongtang" p 60). The governor-general of Guangdong and Guangxi, Lao Chongguang, also proposed that we Chinese "should employ Westerners but should not be taken advantage of by them," and that "we Chinese should learn from the strong points of foreign countries and should also guard against foreign plots to usurp our military power" ("The Westernization Movement" Vol 3, pp 470, 495). Even Yi Xin said: "In purchasing guns and warships from abroad and inviting outstanding foreign personages to come to our capital and train our troops, we wanted to strengthen our own country and put an end to the days when China was controlled by others" ("A Complete Record of the Westernization movement officially conducted during the reign of Emperor Xianfeng"). There is no reason to consider all these discourses as deceptive. In the past, when the traitorous nature of the building of China's coastal defenses during the Westernization movement was being discussed, two sea battles in the Sino-French and Sino-Japanese wars were often cited as examples. This in fact mixed up two different problems. In any war waged by a nation against foreign forces, the loser may not necessarily be a traitor. For a variety of reasons, patriotic wars against aggression often end up in failure. As a matter of fact, in both the Sino-French and the Sino-Japanese sea battles, the Chinese generals and their soldiers displayed very moving patriotism and heroism. Therefore, the efforts made during the Westernization movement to build up China's coastal defenses must not be denounced as a treasonable crime. On the contrary, such efforts were a patriotic action.

At the same time, the war and civilian industries organized during the Westernization movement did not put us at the mercy of the foreigners and were not traitorous in nature. For example, when Zuo Zongtang established the Mawei Navigation Bureau in Fujian, he "first drew up an agreement on salaries.... The foreign treachers who conscientiously taught lessons were paid in full, and those who refused to teach were punished by having a portion of their salaries deducted" ("Westernization Movement," Vol 5, (6). The Jiangnan Manufacturing Bureau "examined the foreign engineers employed by its factories, and eight of them were employed continuously" ("Westernization Movement," Vol 4, p 12). It also stated that the "Chinese staff would be employed exclusively in the future when the students who were sent abroad to study returned home after completing their studies" ("Westernization Movement," Vol 4, p 107). The Tianjin Bureau of Machine Building also stated that at the beginning "it had to employ a few foreigners who were specialists in machine building" but it would "dismiss" anyone who was found to be "not skilled technically" ("Westernization Movement," Vol 4, p 246). (Metos), the American manager, was "discharged" because he was not skilled technically, and he had to repay the "loan" he had taken out ("Westernization Movement," Vol 4, pp 246, 248). The Sichuan Bureau of Machine Building "employed many foreign engineers" when it was established. Later, "none of its engineers was a foreigner" ("Westernization Movement," Vol 4, p 305). The civilian industries, especially the national-capitalist enterprises which were founded during the Westernization movement, were run on the basis of self-reliance. These examples are sufficient to show that the sovereignty of these enterprises was entirely in the hands of the Chinese and that the foreigners were employees of these enterprises. Since their sovereignty was not in the hands of foreigners, these enterprises were not traitorous in nature. Because China was in a backward state, its imports of foreign technology, personnel and capital should not be denounced but should be praised because such foreign technology, personnel and capital were conducive to the development of China's social production.

The following deserves closer attention: If the faction in favor of the Westernization movement were a traitorous clique, why was it that some of its members later became patriotic generals, scientists and thinkers? Among them were Zuo Zongtang, Ding Ruchang, Zhan Tianyou, Rong Hong, Zheng Guanying, Xue Fucheng and Ma Jianzhong. Zuo Zongtang was one of the leaders of the Westernization movement. His patriotic deeds in defeating tsarist Russia in its scheme of aggression and reinforcing the border defenses in northwestern China were correctly confirmed and need no further explication. After participating in the coastal defense activity carried out by the faction in favor of the Westernization movement, Ding Ruchang was promoted by Li Hongzhang to be commander of the northern fleet. In the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-1895, he "refused to surrender and killed himself." Therefore he should not be called a traitor. Zhan Tianyou was a railroad engineer brought up during the Westernization movement. He participated in this movement after returning home from studying abroad. The patriotism he showed in his activities was still more touching. In 1884 he was working with the Fuzhou Navigation Bureau. He piloted a warship, S.S. Yangwu, in the sea battle against France and fought bravely. After joining the railroad company in 1888, he took part in the construction of a number of railroads in China. "He worked hard in all weather," fully displaying his initiative and patriotism. (Hu Yufen: "A Request for Rewarding All Chinese and Foreign Personnel on the Completion of the Railroads on Both Sides of the Shanhaiguan Pass"). He was highly praised by the Chinese people: "Chief Engineer Zhan showed ingenuity in planning and did not need the assistance of foreigners... bringing credit to the Chinese people" (from the speech at the ceremony marking the completion of the Changxintian-Zhangjiakou Railroad). Rong Hong, Zheng Guanying, Xue Fucheng and Ma Jianzhong, who were early bourgeois reformists, took part in the Westernization movement for the purpose of "learning from the Westerners to strengthen China" (Zheng Guanying: "Commerce," "Raising an Alarm in a Flourishing Age," Part 3). Obviously they were patriotic and anti-imperialist in nature. Therefore, indiscriminately calling the Westernization faction a traitorous clique does not conform to the historical facts.

GUANGMING RIBAO DEFENDS 19TH CENTURY WESTERNIZATION CAMPAIGN

OW231136 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1425 GMT 28 Aug 79 OW

[Report on GUANGMING RIBAO 28 August article by Lin Qingyuan: "The Positive Role of the Westernization Campaign Brooks No Negation"]

[Text] Beijing, 28 August--Instead of negating the positive role played in history by the Westernization campaign between the 1860's and 1890's, there should be a fair and just appraisal of it. This is the opinion of an article written by Lin Qingyuan and published in GUANGMING RIBAO today in its special column "Historiography."

The article holds there is no denying that in one respect the Westernization campaign was reactionary. However, driven by their counterrevolutionary need to usurp party and state leadership, the "gang of four" went so far as to use criticism of the Westernization campaign as a means for rabidly opposing Premier Zhou and the four modernizations. By insinuation and allusion, they completely negated the positive role played by the Westernization campaign in history. This is not only reactionary politically but goes against Marxism-Leninism theoretically.

The article first analyzes the purpose of the campaign. It holds that although the Qing Dynasty government launched the Westernization campaign as a spearhead against the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom and the Nian army, they were also worried about aggression by foreign countries, and they realized that measures should be taken to prevent it. Thus they advocated attaining "self-strengthening" by adopting Western methods.

This not only was an effort to suppress the people's revolution more effectively, but also represented a wish to deal with aggression by foreign countries. However, these two motives behind the Westernization campaign had alternated in importance when there was a change in the principal and secondary contradictions in society.

After the incident of Japanese aggression against Taiwan, the contradiction between the foreign aggressor and the Qing government became more acute, and the desire to prepare for a foreign aggressor was thus more prominently manifested. The reason that the Westernization campaign proponents intensified the building of a modern navy after 1884 was obviously because they were pushed by the war between China and France. Another purpose of the campaign was to resist foreign capitalism's economic plunder by force or trickery. The campaign proponents, realizing that the rights of the big landlords and merchants were facing the danger of being seized by foreign capitalists, energetically advocated learning Western methods in establishing and running enterprises in order to "take a little share of the foreigners' profits." It was only due to the fact that the Qing Dynasty government suffered defeat in the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-1895 that the establishment of plants with foreign investments was recognized as legal. The expansion of foreign capital investment in China that came in raging waves after the Sino-Japanese war was not a result of the Westernization campaign. Rather, it was the result of the Qing government's yielding to pressures for war exerted by foreign countries. Therefore, the allegation that the Westernization campaign was the result of collusion between Chinese and foreign reactionary forces cannot stand the objective historical test of reality.

The article says: It is unfair to deny that, in one aspect, the Westernization campaign was to guard against foreign aggression and resist the expansion of foreign capital investment, and to equate the campaign with national betrayal. There are some causes for this attitude, in addition to the attempt of the "gang of four" to meet their need of using history for allusive purposes.

1. The evil influence of a "class analysis" which is apparently right but actually wrong.

This is a reflection of the ultraleft trend of thought in the sphere of historiography. Some people hold that the motives and purposes of any activity of the exploiting classes are all bad. This is particularly so in the case of the principal characters among the proponents of the Westernization campaign--Zeng Guofan, Zuo Zongtang and Li Hongzhang--because they all suppressed the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom, and Zeng Guofan and Li Hongzhang even promoted a subjugation line in handling the relations between China and foreign countries. Therefore, these people hold, the Westernization campaign must be totally negated by us, for otherwise we would lose our class stand.

2. The influence of the traditional concepts of the feudal diehards. At the time, the diehards, out of their desire to safeguard the feudal system and their fear of the new productive force, vilified Westernization as a drive to "fawn on the enemy and humiliate the nation" and criticized the proponents of the Westernization campaign as "those who fawn on foreigners." Because this influence was not eliminated, an unredressed injustice has been done to the Westernization campaign. It also prevents us from studying this campaign in the spirit of seeking truth from facts.

The article appraises in a positive way the Western science and technology introduced during the Westernization campaign. It holds that in their efforts to learn from Western technology, the campaign proponents were not following the "slavish comprador philosophy" to blindly rely on foreign countries--as depicted by the "gang of four." The efforts of the campaign proponents to learn from the advanced techniques of foreigners were for the ultimate purpose of making these techniques our own.

In 1864 an imperial censor in Sichuan named Chen Tingjing had already said: "If we learn from their advanced techniques and apply them, then all advanced Western techniques will become the advanced techniques of China" ("The Westernization Campaign," p 14). This shows that the campaign proponents did not intend to rely on foreign countries for a long time.

The article says that the importation of technology in the Westernization campaign should be noted because this was an important road through which backward countries caught up with advanced countries. It was this road that the Meiji restoration movement of Japan traveled, and after a few decades Japan leaped forward to become a capitalist power in the east. At that time quite a number of Chinese people hoped that China would take the road Japan had taken. That the idea was progressive cannot be denied. In Japan the importation of Western technology was successful, but in China it failed. This was because China's feudal, bureaucratic dictatorial system prevented Western technology from playing its role. Moreover, because China's feudal economic foundation remained unchanged and because ideas bitterly opposed to change were still upheld, imported science and technology failed to win extensive support.

In China those who ran contemporary enterprises were still the feudal, bureaucratic landlord class. Because of this, factories became bureaucratic like old government offices in feudal China, and mismanagement and other maladies cropped up one after another. In the final analysis, this was caused by the decadent, feudal bureaucratic system and the corruption of government-operated commercial offices. At that time, some people commented that allowing the landlord class to promote Westernization was self-defeating, noting that "there will not be any marked achievements in 100 years." (an annotation of the movement to initiate constitutional reform in quest for national strength). This remark really hit the bull's eye.

We must affirm the progressive significance of importing Western technology in the Westernization campaign and at the same time point out the blind actions and degeneration of the bureaucratic officials of this campaign in importing Western technology. Thus we can use the principle of one dividing into two in studying this campaign and sum up historical experience and lessons learned.

The article's conclusion, after general remarks on the positive results of the Westernization campaign, points out that the campaign did not make China strong and prosperous. In this sense, therefore, it was a failure. After 20 to 30 years of modernization, China's navy was completely destroyed in the Sino-French and Sino-Japanese naval battles. Most of the civil enterprises stagnated or suffered losses because of the lack of capital or mismanagement. Nevertheless, the emergence of these enterprises signified the beginning of new productive forces in China's own enterprises. Moreover, these civil enterprises, developed in the course of struggle against the feudal landlord diehards, not only marked the important stage that must be passed in the history of the development of capitalism in China, but also provided some positive results. First, civil enterprises played a role in checking the expansion of foreign capital investment. For example, before the establishment of the China Merchant Steam Navigation Co, Ltd, "ships of foreign companies, after deducting expenses, still netted several million in profit each year. After the establishment of the company, it was heard that the profits of these companies were limited." The China Merchant Steam Navigation Co, Ltd, truly achieved the objective of sharing economic rights with foreign merchants.

Second, foreign business enterprises developed China's productive forces and constituted a special form and channel through which China's capitalism developed. In particular, what should not be denied is that China's first group of scientific and technical personnel and other personnel with foreign language capabilities were either trained in schools run by the proponents of Westernization or came from among students sent by them to study abroad.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS TRANSFORMATION OF 'PRINCIPAL CONTRADICTION'

OW301159 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1408 GMT 28 Aug 79 OW

[Report on article by Wei Jianlin and Jia Chunfeng: "On the Transformation of the Principal Contradiction"--published in 28 August RENMIN RIBAO]

[Text] Beijing, 28 August--RENMIN RIBAO today clearly points out in an article entitled "On the Transformation of the Principal Contradiction": The elaborations on the transformation of the principal contradiction in Chinese society at that time made by the party's Eighth National Congress in September 1956 and by Comrade Mao Zedong in early 1957 were completely in keeping with objective reality.

The authors of the article, Wei Jianlin and Jia Chunfeng, write: In September 1956 the party's Eighth National Congress, basing its view on the fact that the socialist transformation had won a decisive victory in our country, made this timely declaration: "The contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in our country has been largely resolved," and "the principal contradiction in our country is now a contradiction between the people's demand to build an advanced industrial country and the realities of a backward agricultural country--a contradiction between the people's need for rapid economic and cultural development and the current economic and cultural conditions which fail to satisfy the people's needs." In early 1957, in his two important reports at the Supreme State Conference and at the National Conference on Propaganda Work, Comrade Mao Zedong further elaborated on these questions. He clearly pointed out: "In the main, the large-scale, turbulent class struggles of the masses characteristic of times of revolution in our country have come to an end," and the major task of the people of our country in the new historical period is to "build a socialist state with modern industry, modern agriculture and modern science and culture" ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," Vol 5, pp 435 and 423). The conclusions of the party's Eighth National Congress and Comrade Mao Zedong were completely in keeping with the objective reality of the transformation of the principal contradiction in Chinese society at that time.

The article continues: However, at this juncture of historical change, we failed to put the above-mentioned scientific conclusion of the party's Eighth National Congress into practice in an all-round way, and certain shortcomings and errors were made in guiding our work. One important manifestation of these errors was the enlargement of the scope of class struggle. Owing to the 10 long years of interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," this enlargement of the scope of class struggle reached the extreme.

According to an erroneous viewpoint, the exploiting class did not disappear following its complete loss of means of production but, on the contrary, has become more powerful; the enemies of the revolution have not become fewer and fewer as a result of the increasing consolidation of proletarian political power but, on the contrary, have become more and more numerous; and the scope and scale of class struggle have not been reduced as a result of the constant rise in productivity and the constant progress of the socialist cause but, on the contrary, class struggle not only "still exists" but has become more fierce and sharp.

Owing to the frenzied troublemaking by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," the enlargement of class struggle deviated to the point of mistaking enemies for comrades and comrades for enemies and confusing right and wrong. Efforts to raise labor productivity and diligent work to promote socialist construction were considered crimes, and laziness and troublemaking were considered honorable things. The party's outstanding cadres and the masses of people became the enemies, and the small handful of conspirators and careerists congratulated each other as if they were "heroes." The assertions peddled by the "gang of four" that "all veteran cadres are democrats and all democrats are capitalist roaders" and that the contradiction between the masses and "capitalist roaders" is the main contradiction in the society of modern China were all in the imaginations of those mad counterrevolutionaries and were completely groundless. People vividly remember that their propaganda and their political actions caused an historical calamity for the Chinese nation and brought great disasters to the Chinese people and the socialist cause.

The article says: Practice has fully proved that the progress or regression and the success or failure of our revolution and construction work are closely linked to whether we can correctly understand and grasp the main contradiction in society following the change of historical conditions in society and whether we can formulate correct strategic policies in accordance with materialism and dialectical viewpoints.

After fully affirming the strategic policy on shifting the party's work focus set forth by the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee after summarizing both positive and negative past experiences, the article analyzes the incorrect view and worries of some of our comrades.

The article says: Some of our comrades are still in the stage prior to the completion of the transformation of the ownership of the means of production in their understanding of the main contradiction in society. Influenced by the ultraleft line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," those comrades often repeat the outmoded formulation of the main contradiction in the society of our country. They consider class struggle as society's main contradiction and therefore artificially expand class struggle irrespective of the actual situation. Because of this, they view many people who are masters of the socialist society as targets of struggle and take incorrect actions. Such actions can only lead to the destruction of stability and unity in the country, intimidate the people and create a situation in which people cannot concentrate their efforts on work and production. It should be pointed out that we have suffered enough from such a situation.

The article asks: Will the admission that class struggle is no longer the main contradiction of society lead to the theory that "class struggle is dying out"?

The article says: It is important here to distinguish between remnants of the exploiting class and the exploiting class as a whole. This is also our basis of continuing the massive nationwide class struggle. We should, by acting strictly in accordance with the law and the procedures of the state, struggle against those remnants of the exploiting class in places, fields and issues where they carry out sabotage and make trouble.

GUANGMING RIBAO CARRIES PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL CONTENTS

HK300947 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 25 Aug 79 p 3 HK

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RENMIN RIBAO CALLS FOR POPULARIZING PRIMARY EDUCATION

HK270831 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Aug 79 p 1 HK

[RENMIN RIBAO editorial: "Properly Grasp the Major Policy of Popularizing Primary Education"]

[Text] An editorial published in this paper on 2 June 1964 and entitled "Yangyuan County Is a Red Banner on the Educational Front in Popularizing Primary Education" recommended to the entire nation the experience of Yangyuan County, Hebei Province, in popularizing primary education. In less than 15 years after the founding of new China, the county first popularized primary education within county limits by surmounting all kinds of difficulties. This was a major event in the history of China's education, an event that had wide repercussions on the educational front across the country. Another 15 years have passed since then. In that period, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" viciously attacked Yangyuan's popularization of primary education as "a black model of revisionism" and tried ruthlessly to sabotage it. But the comrades of Yangyuan resisted this gust of sinister wind, upheld the great cause of popularizing education and continued to score new victories. Over the past several years, the county's school-aged children who go to school and who have not dropped out have consistently accounted for over 95 percent of the total. Yangyuan is truly a red banner on the educational front, a model county in the popularization of education.

Our party and government have always attached major importance to the popularization of education. In July 1971, Comrade Zhou Enlai explicitly pointed out: The popularization of primary education "is a major policy." To achieve China's grand goal of realizing the four modernizations before the end of the century, science and technology are the key, and education is the foundation, while primary education is the foundation of the foundation. Primary education is the point of departure in raising the scientific and cultural level of the entire nation. Primary school involves almost every family across the country and involves the entire succeeding generation. The education a person receives at the primary stage often exerts a far-reaching influence on his entire life. For this reason, the results of the popularization of primary education and the quality of primary education are a matter of prime importance bearing on the future of our country and nation and should receive serious attention from the entire party and society.

Tremendous achievements have been made in the work of popularizing primary education since the founding of new China. Nevertheless, the popularization of primary education cannot be quickly accomplished. Under China's present conditions, the percentage of children going to school that has reached the popularization level will drop if efforts are slackened for only one year, and serious problems will occur if efforts are slackened for several years. Some years ago, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" brought our national economy to the brink of collapse and made education an area of heavy disasters, gravely affecting the entry into schools of the children of the working people. Besides, some comrades are so satisfied with the percentage of children going to school as reflected in the statistics on children going on to higher schools each year that they treat this percentage as an indication that the overall popularization level has been reached. They mistakenly believe that the problems relating to popularization of primary education have already been solved, and hence they have relaxed their efforts. [paragraph continues]

As a result, no action is taken to deal with the problem of a large number of students dropping out of schools, and many students are unable to complete the 5-year course. In some localities, in order to develop middle schools, large groups of fine primary school teachers are blindly transferred to middle schools, thereby gravely weakening the teaching strength in primary schools. Owing to these factors, the percentage of school-aged children who go to school has declined in many places over the past few years. The number of school drop-outs has increased, the number of students who complete the 5-year course is reduced and the number of illiterates and semi-illiterates continues to appear among young people and children. This is a serious problem.

It should be clearly pointed out that what the popularization of primary education in a locality really means is that over 95 percent of the local school-aged children are able to go to school, complete the 5-year course and basically arrive at the cultural level of a primary school graduate provided for in the teaching outline program. The fulfillment of this goal still calls for considerable efforts.

First, party committees at all levels should attach prime importance to this matter and truly perceive it as having the significance of "a major policy." The problems of popularization of primary education are chiefly found in the countryside, do serious attention from the county party committees assumes still greater importance. The comrades of the Yangyuan County party committee have said: "Illiteracy in the past was caused by history. Today, when we are led by the Communist Party, if illiteracy should appear again, the party committee at various levels must take the responsibility for it!" These words convey a great spirit and true sentiment, pointing out the substance of the problem. As experience shows, in grasping education, a party committee must not only see to it that the principles, policies and plans are implemented, but also pay attention to selecting those comrades who have an enterprising spirit, are familiar with the business and have the necessary drive to take charge of education administrative departments. The past practice of transferring at random cadres of education departments to posts that had nothing to do with education must be resolutely changed.

Second, it is essential to continue to carry out the policy of walking on two legs--schools operated by the state and schools operated by the collective. In keeping with the progress of the four modernizations, the state will gradually increase its investment in primary education and gradually run primary schools primarily with public funds. This will take a relatively long period of time. After the regulations of the central authorities governing rural work (namely, the 60-article document) were transmitted to the lower levels, some local comrades onesidedly understood the spirit of the document and passively waited for primary schools to be changed from people-operated schools into publicly financed ones. Others blindly set up or merged schools. Still others regarded normal school operation expenditures as "money spent without accountability" or an "unreasonable burden". Such practices were harmful to the development of educational services as well as basically running counter to the interests of the masses. In view of the fact that the state is still unable to finance the operation of all the schools, it remains necessary to encourage the communes and production brigades to run their schools largely at their own expense, namely, to practice the traditional method of "having people run schools with government subsidy."

Third, it is essential to establish a backbone force of teachers to popularize primary education. Yangyuan County has a constant, large number of teachers who are willing to endure hardship and dedicate themselves to educational work in the mountainous areas. This is one of the basic reasons that the county has been able to persist in the work of popularizing primary education. [paragraph continues]

The level of the teaching staff is closely related to the quality of teaching. Only when the quality of teaching is properly insured will the masses actively send their children to school. The practice of transferring large numbers of backbone primary school teachers to middle schools and thus weakening the teaching strength in primary schools should be promptly rectified. We must also see that the proportion of teachers in people-operated primary schools is very large, so that showing concern for the thoughts, work and livelihood of these teachers and helping them solve various practical difficulties facing them is an extremely important problem in popularizing primary education and raising the quality of education under present conditions. It is a problem that deserves serious attention in all localities.

Fourth, like Yangyuan County, the various localities must, proceeding from actual conditions, devise and carry through measures and methods for popularizing primary education and raising the quality of teaching in a manner suited to their own conditions. They must rationally readjust the geographical distribution of schools, so that schools are located and operated in such a way that they fit in with the production and livelihood of the local masses and facilitate children going to nearby schools. Apart from making efforts to operate full-day primary schools well, it is also necessary to continue with a variety of forms of school operation that have been proved effective by practice. These forms include holding mobile classes, classes in pastoral areas where children study and look after their cattle, classes on boats, classes in the early morning, afternoon and evening, classes every other day or half-day classes. We must stick to and promote the fine traditions of running part-work and part-study schools and running schools with diligence and thrift. The various localities should have their own models and set work in motion.

We must earnestly and realistically grasp this major policy of popularizing education and truly place this historical task of raising the scientific and cultural level of our entire nation on a sound foundation.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON DEBATE IN LITERARY, ART CIRCLES

HK290520 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 25 Aug 79 p 3 HK

[Article by Yu Feng [0060 6646] "An Analysis of 'Look Forward' and 'Look Backward'-- On a Recent Debate in Literary and Art Circles in Guangdong"]

[Text] Since last April, Comrade Huang Ansi has published six articles in NANFANG RIBAO and GUANGZHOU RIBAO (two of the articles were written under a pseudonym, Xie Zhilan). In those articles, he made a general evaluation of the literary and art works throughout the country. He put forward new ideas on the subject, and thus a debate began particularly on the creation of literary and art works since the smashing of the "gang of four" which involves many matters of principle. The debate is still continuing.

The main topic of the debate is how to assess the achievements in the creation of literary and art works in the past 3 years. In his "Look Forward, Literature and Art!", Comrade Huang Ansi says that he agrees with the following ideas: "The recent literary and art works which expose the 'gang of four' may be generally grouped into three categories. Works in the first category depict heroes who fought boldly against the 'gang of four,' such as 'Where Silence Prevails' and so on, works in the second category deal with social problems left over by the 'gang of four,' such as 'Teacher in Charge of the Class' and so forth, and the third category pertains to personal suffering caused by the rule of the 'gang of four,'"

He generally terms the three categories of literary and art works as "literature and art which look backward." Sighing with regret, he says: "I believe that those works which depict the struggle against the 'gang of four' make the readers feel indignant; those which raise social problems prompt the readers to deep thought; those which describe the ruin of families, the vicissitudes of life and the twists and turns of everyday affairs make the readers feel sad. To me, people of different ages, with different experiences and a different world outlook may have different reactions to that kind of sadness. Among them, some will inevitably feel that it is very difficult to master their own fate and that their future is uncertain." Thus he cries: "We must advocate literature and art which look forward!" What are "literature and art which look forward"? They should be a "direct reflection of the four modernizations." Literature and art which expose the 'gang of four' belong to the category of "looking backward." Thus, the latter is only of secondary importance.

I think that those ideas are open to question.

First, to realize the four modernizations, we must expose and criticize Lin Biao and the "gang of four," and that is not at all a task of "secondary" importance. It is extremely difficult to realize the four modernizations without eliminating the influence of the ultraleftist line pursued by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," and without removing the obstacles on our road of advance. Today, we must not only expose and criticize the crimes of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and solve the problems left over by them, but also sweep away their pernicious influence which is still spreading. How can we regard this as "looking backward"? Obviously, Huang's articles underestimate the necessity and importance of exposing and criticizing Lin Biao and the "gang of four." The author lacks the understanding of the role of literary and art works in removing the hindrance on the road toward the four modernizations.

Second, Huang's classification of "looking forward" and "looking backward" is based on the themes of the works. His main reason is: the 3d plenum of the 11th Central Committee calls on us to unite and look forward; "looking backward" is for the purpose of "looking forward." Therefore literature and art should also be grouped into two categories-- "looking forward" and "looking backward." Such a classification is utterly unjustified and only leads to ideological confusion. According to his views, only literary and art works which reflect the four modernizations can be regarded as "looking forward," and the rest should be regarded as "looking backward." If his views are tenable, there are too many literary and art works that should be regarded as "looking backward" and too few as "looking forward." We are now at the stage of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving our national economy. It is safe to say that the four modernizations program has just been started. The creation of literary and arts works is different from news reporting. Writers need a way to understand and observe new problems arising in life. They need time to produce works on such subjects. This is not difficult to understand. Actually, what is the so-called "reflection of the four modernizations"? What are the contents of the four modernizations? What is meant by "looking forward"? The answers are different in the six articles written by Huang. A vague conception is bound to lead to confused logic. Judging from the point of view of literature and art, can the theme or nature of the works determine whether the works belong to the category of "looking forward" or "looking backward"? As everyone knows, the theory that "theme decides everything" was used as a shackle by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" to strangle revolutionary literature and art as well as the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend." Of course, themes can be divided into important and unimportant ones. However, works that reflect important themes are not necessarily important works or vice versa. [paragraph continues]

"The True Story of A Q" is an example. The factors that decide whether or not literary and art works push social history forward are their stand and ideology, not their themes. We support the diversification of themes and we also encourage authors to write works that reflect important themes. However, if we consider theme to be important and develop it into a "theory," why not use the theory "theme decides everything"? In his articles, Huang says: "I do not advocate the theory 'theme decides everything'; I only maintain that 'theme is important.'" It is clear that the two theories are only different in degree, but not in nature.

Third, the main problem in fact is not whether this kind of classification is scientific. The problem lies in the fact that Huang is using this to belittle the positive role played by literary and art works exposing Lin Biao and the "gang of four." In fact, Huang is trying to "decide on taboos" and create forbidden zones. On this, the author appeals to the reader to check the original that "has been clearly and distinctly printed in black and white in the newspaper." The original has indeed praised the young writers by saying that "they have the courage to think, to speak out and to act, they have broken through one forbidden zone after another" and "how can we not drink a toast to their victorious march!" However, after this, the main part of the author's message of congratulation goes like this: these works "discuss personal misfortunes" that make it "inevitable that people will feel sad. ...These works lead people to feel that it is very difficult to master their own fate and that their future is uncertain." The author only stops short of using the term "literature intended to expose the scars of society." Huang's article then goes on to say "I think works on this subject are not only needed, but also have to be written in a more profound way." "They need a wider scope for subject matter and they must be written in a more profound manner." What, then, is "writing in a more profound manner"? In Huang's opinion, if we want to write, for example, about the persecuted in the countryside, we should not choose an ordinary peasant, but "a party branch secretary in the countryside or a production team leader. We must not look down upon such people because of 'their low positions,' and must understand that they are responsible for the production and livelihood of the dozens of households in a whole production team." Huang continues: "Proceeding from this, it can be imagined that new areas can be opened up for the creation of literary and art works exposing Lin Biao and the 'gang of four' and works written in this way will be better and more profound than those merely depicting personal misfortunes." We can now understand what the author is driving at. He means that works about misfortunes suffered by the ordinary people are works about so-called 'personal misfortunes' and that if the hero in a literary piece is someone holding a certain "office" and bearing a certain title, then the hero becomes someone "on whom the future of the nation hinges." By analogy then, the higher the office and title, the more "the future of the nation" hinges on character and the literary work naturally becomes of more profound significance. In this way, the value of a work is not only in direct proportion to the importance of its subject matter but is also in direct proportion to the positions held by the "characters" in it. Hence, the "theory on the importance of subject matter" and the "theory on the importance of the characters" have become two pillars supporting Comrade Huang Ansi's theory on literature and art.

However, this kind of introduction to sociology has nothing to do with the laws governing literature and art. This is because the subject of literary and art works is human beings, human beings who have individual characteristics and who represent the sum total of social relations. [paragraph continues]

Creative literary and art works seek to depict "this one," as Hegel pointed out. They seek to describe the destiny and struggle of "this one." But through him, literary and art works intend to bring out the theme of an era and the contradictions and struggle that exist in the entire society. This is the significance of typical images. At the time of A Q, there was neither a CCP nor the collectivization of agriculture. A Q did not have the good fortune to be a party branch secretary or a production team leader, still less a member of the Standing Committee of any party committee or head of any political work group. However, A Q remains a conspicuous typical example: Was he unfortunate? No, his misfortunes reflected the tragedy of the Chinese peasant "revolution" and the tragedy of the revolution of 1911 in China. It goes without saying that in their attempts to break through forbidden zones, the works currently written by our young writers are not comparable with "The True Story of A Q." However, our young writers are learning to portray typical figures in typical environments. They wish to condemn the monstrous crimes committed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" through the descriptions of the fate and struggles of some individuals. Hence, they have followed the same literary and artistic path taken by Lu Xun. Although there are all kinds of shortcomings in the two novels entitled "What Should I Do" and "On the Other Side of the River," which were published in "Zuopin" and mentioned by Huang, is it because they depict "personal misfortunes" that these two novels have been able to exert such extensive influence on society?

In a word, revolutionary literature and art have paced a long and tortuous path during the three decades after liberation. These three decades can be divided into three stages, that is, the first 17 years, the second 10 years, and the last 3 years. Comrade Huang Ansi has made a general assessment of these stages. He said in his first article entitled "A Random Talk," published on 6 April: "If we want to sum up our experience for the purpose of looking forward, we should admit that there was no 'sinister line' in literature and art in the first 17 years and that literature and art during the first 17 years had defects and followed an erroneous trend of thought. ...It was not true to say that everything during those 17 years was perfect. This method of analysis, I think, is also applicable to the 10 years succeeding those 17 years. ...What I mean is: that, with regard to the first 17 years, we should fully confirm the achievements and at the same time point out the shortcomings. With regard to the second 10 years, we should make in-depth criticism and at the same time protect the things which are good in one way or another." This opinion really was unbiased and this attitude was fair and just indeed! However, in his article, he did not make any "in-depth criticism" against the rule of the ultraleftist line and the feudal fascist autocracy of the second 10 years but took every means to "protect the things which are good in one way or another" and was afraid of omitting such things. In another article, "Continuation of a Random Talk," he said: "I can still remember that in the autumn of 1975 our province launched similar literary and art activity on a large scale by relying on the tremendous forces of the full-time and spare-time literary and art workers. This activity was conducted during the period when Comrade Deng Xiaoping presided over the work of the party Central Committee, so it should not be negated hastily as far as politics is concerned. Although it could not get away from the influence of the 'gang of four' in the literary and art fields, yet such literary and art activity was by no means welcome to the 'gang of four,' which 'tried to fool the people' by pushing autocracy in culture." Quite the contrary, the fact was that this "literary and art activity on a large scale" was motivated by the "festival" launched by the Ministry of Culture manipulated by Yu Huiyong. Its main content was "to portray the struggle against the capitalist roaders" and "to transplant the revolutionary model plays like 'Azalea Mountain.'" We should not and must not cover up its true feature under the pretext of "the period when comrade Deng Xiaoping presided over the work of the party Central Committee." [paragraph continues]

Comrade Huang Ansi tried to defend himself in his article entitled "Advancing Bravely Under the Illumination of the Brilliant Instructions" carried in the November issue of GUANGDONG MENYI: "At the beginning of this year when the broad masses of literary and art workers were studying Chairman Mao's instructions that the bourgeoisie 'is right inside the Communist Party' and 'the capitalists are still on the road' and were actively creating works portraying the struggles against the capitalist roaders, the 'gang of four' used the great banner as a tigerskin and concocted a large number of absurdities to bring these works into their orbit and to serve their purpose of usurping party and state power." Here, he wanted to reverse cause and effect and to push the blame on the broad masses of literary and art workers. This was absolutely unacceptable to any honest man engaged in literary and art creation.

Comrade Hua Guofeng recently announced at the second session of the Fifth NPC: "Excellent results have been scored in grasping the key link and running the country." He also said: "There has been increasing activity in the various branches of literature and art, and a number of good works welcomed by the masses have appeared. The prospect of a flourishing garden of literature and art where a hundred flowers blossom is already before us." Two months before this, Comrade Huang Ansi also made an assessment of the situation of literary and art work after the smashing of the "gang of four." He held that the past 3 years were only "a period of restoration" and that "the period of restoration is just a period of transition which falls into the category of 'looking backward.'" As far as Guangdong was concerned, he just mentioned a short novel which won a national award and did not say a word about the full- and short-length novels which had already had an extensive social influence and about the new works of drama, music, fine art and dancing. What he mentioned were some republished or restaged old works, such as the full-length novels "Three-Family Alley" and "Hard Struggle" which he had once regarded as "bourgeois corrosive works" and the Guangdong opera "A Storm in a Mountain Village" about which he had written an article to "celebrate its success in passing the political test." Of course, this could only be "the scene of a period of restoration!" Later, he equated his formulation of "looking forward" and "looking backward" with Comrade Zhou Yang's formulation of "the principal force" and the "allied forces." Eventually, he said with a sigh: "It can be easily seen that the allied forces grow continuously while the principal force has become more and more unworthy of its name, whether in absolute figures or in proportion. Should this phenomenon not attract our attention?" Yes, this should attract our attention. But, the first thing we should pay attention to is that Comrade Huang Ansi's assessment is incompatible with the guidelines in Comrade Hua Guofeng's report.

Four months have passed since this debate started. Huang could not but admit for the time being in his article: This method of classification means "mechanically imposing a political concept on literary and art works is not scientific and is inaccurate." Yet, he did not say that some new taboos had been created objectively to tie the writers hand and foot. Of course, one who imposed the taboos would never admit to it. Notwithstanding this, practice is the only criterion for testing truth. After Huang's article was published, writers all over Guangdong clearly expressed their worries. They feared that the leadership would "tighten its control." They stood in awe of the taboos which had begun to be lifted. This perhaps was what Huang "had not expected" when he wrote his article. A fact is a fact. What is the use of the "policy of nonrecognition" anyway?

CCP DECISIONS ON ACCELERATING AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Hong Kong ZHANWANG in Chinese No 417, 16 Jun 79 pp 21-24 and No 418, 1 Jul 79 pp 23-25 WA

[Decisions of the CCP Central Committee on Some Problems in Accelerating Agricultural Development (Draft)--an original document of the CCP Central Committee, adopted in principle by the 3D Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee on 22 December 1978]

[Text] In the great undertaking of socialist construction the Chinese people have entered into a new historical period of accelerating the realization of the four modernizations. Since 1979 the work emphasis of the party and the state has transferred to the building of socialist modernization. The most important task now facing us is to focus our energies on achieving rapid modernization of our yet backwards agriculture. Because agriculture is the foundation of the national economy the high-speed development of agriculture is a basic condition which will guarantee the realization of the four modernizations. Only by speeding up the development of agricultural production and with step-by-step implementation of agricultural mechanization can we bring prosperity to the peasants who make up 80 percent of our population, promote vigorous development of the national economy, strengthen the worker-peasant alliance, solidify our socialist system and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

I. Unifying the Entire Party's Understanding of Our Agricultural Problems

In order to speed up agricultural development all party comrades must have a unified and correct understanding of the historical experiences of our agricultural conditions.

Ever since the founding of the state, under the leadership of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and with the bitter struggles of the countless peasants and broad cadres, we have victoriously carried out the socialist transformation of agriculture, and increased food grain production one and a half times, while cash crops, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fisheries have all increased by varying amounts and have achieved great success. In some areas agricultural developments were comparatively obvious. Throughout the country many large, intermediate and small scale irrigation projects were carried out and about one-third of the cultivated area was developed into stable, high-yield fields. In chemical fertilizers, agricultural machinery, irrigation machinery and rural electrification great improvements over past conditions have been made. However, in general, the speed of development in agriculture over the last 20 years has not been rapid and reflects sharp contradictions between the needs of the people and the requirements of the four modernizations. Between 1957 and 1977 the population increased by 300 million, and 40 million were nonagricultural personnel, while the total area under cultivation was reduced by more than 10 million mu because of land use used for basic construction and other reasons. Therefore, although there were increases in both production per area unit and total food grain production, in 1957 the national average amount of food grains per person was slightly less than in 1957, and somewhat more than 100 million peasants had inadequate food grain supplies. In 1977 the national average annual income for the agricultural population was 60 yuan per person, which is about 40 yuan less than the income of one-fourth of production team personnel. On the average the collective accumulation of a production brigade is less than 10,000 yuan and some places cannot even maintain simple reproduction. If the development of agriculture is not accelerated then industry and other construction enterprises cannot advance and the four transformations will not take place. All party comrades must take full notice of the severity and urgency of the problems in agriculture.

During the past 29 years our agricultural development has been inconsistent. The first period was rapid, but the second was slow if not reversed. After liberation, during the 3 years of reconstruction and the first 5-year plan we carried out land reform on a national scale, achieved great victories in the socialist transformation of agriculture, systematically began large-scale developments in agricultural production with an average annual national increase of 7 percent in food grain production during those 8 years. During the Great Leap Forward in 1958 the broad people's revolutionary spirit of daring to imagine and daring to do was exceptionally valuable. However, we lacked experience in leading the nationwide socialist collectivization of agriculture, lacked alert minds, blew up a "wind of communization" and a "wind of exaggeration," imposed "huge taxation and purchase," engaged in "blind leadership," and also suffered severe natural disasters, all of which brought severe setbacks to agriculture in the late 50's and early 60's. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee, Comrade Mao Zedong and Comrade Zhou Enlai and with the strenuous efforts of the entire party and populace we took a relatively shorter period of time to correct the shortcomings and errors in our work, overcome our difficulties, bring about a quick restoration of agriculture and accomplish new developments. During the 10 years of the Great Cultural Revolution Lin Biao and the "gang of four" together promoted an extreme left, antirevolutionary, revisionist line. They used the "theory that social development results only from productive forces" as a club to attack and firmly control the revolution, spur on the cadres and masses in production, severely damage all levels of the rural party structure and all rural policies, destroy the party's tradition of excellence, destroy the collective economy and the worker-peasant alliance and cause massive damage to the positive spirit of the great numbers of peasants and cadres. Agriculture was able to maintain slow growth in the 70's only because the great numbers of cadres and masses blocked the attempts of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" to go against the historical trend.

Our 20 years of experience in agricultural development clearly indicates that after the socialist transformation is completed we must pay close attention to maintaining the necessary social and political stability, otherwise damage will be done to the production forces and production links of socialist agriculture and the development of agriculture will not be rapid. At the same time our economic development must be carried out according to objective values. In the past some of our concrete practices failed to truly take agriculture as the basis of our national economy, some of the policies and actions did not encourage a positive attitude toward socialist production among the peasants the state's support of agriculture was inadequate and could not be completely put into effect, the transformation of agricultural techniques was not firmly grasped as a central task, there was a long period of disregard for necessary agricultural research and education, and the direction of development in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery was poorly done. All of these things obstructed the rapid development of agriculture. Therefore, in order to accelerate the restoration and development of agriculture we must remember well the following lessons derived from these experiences:

- (1) We must maintain a long period of unshakeable unity in our political conditions. If we do not fulfill this precondition we simply will not be able to achieve agricultural modernization and carry out the four modernizations within this century. During the 2 years since the smashing of the "gang of four," the entire country has been firmly united. This situation was not easily attained so we should appreciate and cherish it and use all possible means to promote the development of this good situation.
- (2) In order to maintain our stable unity we must precisely understand and control class struggle in the villages and throughout the nation, correctly carry out socialist education of the peasantry, and prevent a resurrection of "leftist" tendencies.

After the cooperativization of agriculture, class struggle still existed in the villages, but those who saw socialism as the enemy and firmly supported bourgeois class enemies were but a tiny minority of the populace. Therefore, it is an error either to ignore or to exaggerate class struggle. We must resolutely attack the destructive activities of this handful of class enemies. We absolutely cannot allow confusion between qualitatively different contradictions to magnify the problems and bring harm to the people. A prolonged period of experience in struggle has proven that our broad peasants are solidly supportive of the party leadership and are following the socialist road. In our struggle to achieve agricultural modernization we must rely even more on and give expression to this positive spirit. As for that minority of peasants harboring spontaneous capitalist tendencies, we must employ the methods of patient persuasion and education and help them overcome the problem themselves. In this matter it is mandatory to first clearly distinguish between socialism and capitalism. Diversified brigade operations constitute a socialist economy. The commune members' private plots, household sideline occupations and the rural market exchanges are correct supplements to a socialist economy and they cannot be permitted to be judged as constituting a capitalist economy and therefore be repressed. The distribution principle of socialism is to each according to his labors and the more labor the more one receives and this cannot be opposed on the grounds that it is a capitalist principle. The three-level ownership system with the production team as base is suited to the present level of development in our agricultural production forces and it absolutely cannot be subjected to any whimsical changes under the name of carrying out "transition from socialism to communism by maintaining a state of poverty."

(3) We must focus our energies on grasping the technological transformation of agriculture and develop agricultural productive forces. The technological transformation of agriculture will be realized from the base of agricultural collectivization. This is our party's basic line regarding the problems in agriculture and must never be forgotten even for a moment. Once this point is forgotten, we cannot strengthen the alliance of the workers and peasants, or use socialism to defeat capitalism, and the basic interests of the party and the people will be disregarded. Development of farmland basic construction and development of rural commune industries are obvious factors among the natural conditions for the transformation of agricultural production and we must place great value on elevating the peasants' material capability to increase reproduction.

(4) We must continually and steadily carry out all of the party's policies regarding the current stage of development. Policies which have proven effective through actual experience cannot be whimsically changed as this will destroy the people's faith and blunt their positive spirit. Simultaneously, those erroneous policies which are not conducive to the expression of a positive spirit and are not beneficial to developing the agricultural production forces must be revised and corrected.

(5) We must steadfastly adhere to the method of taking agriculture as the foundation. The Central Committee, State Council and all committees in charge of economic work must pay special attention to insuring the complete implementation of this policy, and in formulating a state economic plan must sincerely establish the items in order of relative importance and maintain a balance between agriculture and industry. The national, municipal, industrial, scientific, and educational departments must strengthen their material and technological support of agriculture.

(6) We must correctly and thoroughly carry out the policies of "simultaneous development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery" and "taking grains as the key link, making all round development, suiting measures to local conditions, and having suitable concentrations." The success or failure of food grain production is related to the problems of feeding 900 million people, military preparations and antidrought measures, and therefore must be firmly grasped.

At the same time we must take full advantage of our peerless natural conditions to uncover all of our potential strengths to promote great developments in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery. Food grains and cash crops should be suitably concentrated for development according to the special features of each area. There must be a planned, step-by-step transformation of our present agricultural structure which emphasizes growing food crops, which neglects growing cash crops, and which lacks undertakings in forestry, animal husbandry and fishery. There must be a planned step-by-step transformation of our national diet which places so much emphasis on food grains and ignores animal and plant foods.

(7) We must strengthen the leadership of agriculture in accordance with objective observations to realistically manage affairs according to economic and natural rules, manage affairs according to the people's interests and according to democratic methods. There absolutely must be no abuse of administrative fiat, no blind leadership, and no simplistic decisions in complex situations.

The smashing of the "gang of four" has swept away the major obstacles on our road ahead, and there is now the possibility of completely utilizing all advantageous conditions. There is also belief in speeding toward the rapid victory of agricultural development. We have a superior socialist system, abundant natural resources, 800 million brave, hard-working peasants and a great many experienced rural cadres. Our industry is already considerably developed and it is taking more developmental measures which will enable it to shoulder the burden of arming agriculture with modern technology. In addition to our 1.5 billion mu of cultivated land we have vast wastelands, plains, forests, mountain areas suitable for forestry, and animal husbandry and pure and salt water suitable for aquatic production. There are many favorable conditions for developing agriculture. If only we are truly skilled at summing up both positive and negative experiences, firmly hold to the ideological line that practice is the only standard for testing truth, continually investigate problems, and sum up new experiences, then we certainly can motivate all positive factors to fulfill the grand goal of realizing modernization within this century.

II. Twenty-five Policies and Actions for the Development of Agriculture

Looking at our present agricultural conditions we see that the level of production forces is quite low, the peasants' livelihood bitter, the ability to enlarge production quite weak and the superior qualities of socialist agricultural economics have yet to be given full rein. Therefore, in the last 2 or 3 years we have had to implement a series of policies in order to speed up agricultural development, reduce the peasants' burden, increase the peasants' income and, moreover, gradually accomplish the four modernizations from this base.

The major starting point for determining agricultural policy and agricultural economic policy is to give expression to the positive socialist spirit of our 800 million peasants. At the same time that we are strengthening the ideology of the peasants through socialist education, in economics we must be thoroughly concerned with their material benefits and in politics we must completely guarantee their democratic rights. If there is any departure from certain material benefits and political rights the positive spirit of any class cannot be naturally forthcoming. In order to determine whether or not our policies are in accord with the demands of developing the production forces we must see whether or not a policy can motivate the peasants' positive spirit toward production. Next, we must strengthen the state's material and technological support of agriculture and enable it to obtain advanced technology. If this support is not forthcoming and we simply rely on the peasants' native abilities and traditional materials and positive spirit then agriculture will be unable to develop rapidly and mechanization and modernization especially will be unrealized. Only if the positive spirit of the peasants is mobilized can state support attain expression in improved results.

The more the state strengthens its support of agriculture the higher the positive spirit of the peasants will rise. These two aspects are mutually supportive.

In accordance with the above guiding ideology the Central Committee believes that we should adopt the following 25 agricultural policies, agricultural-economic policies and measures to increase production.

(1) The communes are socialist economic organizations collectively owned by the working masses. The ownership rights and selfgoverning rights of the communes, production brigades and production teams ought to receive genuine protection under state law and no unit or individual should suffer any exploitation or loss of rights. In resolutely maintaining a socialist direction, carrying out state law and in accepting the guidance of the state plan the commune ownership and accounting unit has the authority to plant crops to suit local conditions and opportunities, has the authority to decide management methods, has the authority to distribute its own products and ready cash, and has the authority to repress any leading organ or leading individual's blind leadership.

(2) No unit or individual is permitted to effect transfers or to use production team labor, land, animals, machines, capital, products or materials without compensation. Throughout the nation each department operating the various rural enterprises (not including the enterprises operated by the peasants themselves), except for those operated under state law or decree, is absolutely prohibited from increasing the burdens of the collective or the commune members. In carrying out farmland basic construction and in developing commune and brigade enterprises we must always hold to the principle of voluntary mutual benefit. Unless done under the state plan, no unit may transfer labor forces from the commune or brigade, and under the state plan the transfer of contract labor and temporary labor must be through signed contracts and with stipulated reasonable compensation.

(3) Each level of economic organization in the people's communes must truly function according to the principles of working to the best of their abilities; receiving compensation according to their work--more pay for more work and less pay for less work; equal pay for male and female coworkers; strengthened quota control; compensation according to the quantity and quality of labor; establishment of a mandatory system of rewards and punishment and the correction of the excesses of egalitarianism. The premise for recording work points can be done according to quotas, according to time and appraised through discussion, or through unified accounting and distribution by the production team. From contract labor to work teams, labor compensation will be based on production quantity with rewards for exceeding production quotas. Production contracts cannot be given to households and the fields cannot be divided up for individual farming. The distribution of commune members' food rations should generally be based on work point rations and basic food rations on a ratio of 30 to 70 or 40 to 60, but commune members may use any method which is approved by the majority. The amount of basic food rations is to be determined according to a person's position. Following the development of the collective economy there should be gradual introduction of collective welfare services to insure that the livelihood of the old, weak, orphaned, widowed, and crippled has even better production.

(4) The commune members' private plots and household sideline occupations and the rural market bartering are necessary supplements to a socialist economy and cannot be criticised as the tail end of capitalism. On the contrary, while we are stabilizing and developing the economy we should encourage and lead the people to engage in household sideline occupations in order to increase their incomes and to invigorate the rural economy.

(5) The people's communes should steadily continue to carry out the system of three-level ownership with the production team as the base and focus their energies on developing rural production forces.

While conditions remain unsatisfied there can be no transitions in the basic accounting unit and any transitions made when conditions have been satisfied should be approved by the first level of provincial leadership.

(6) In the next 5 or 6 years, of the total state investment in basic construction the amount invested in agriculture will gradually rise by about 18 percent and state expenditures on agriculture and support for communes and brigades will increase to about 8 percent of total state expenditures. Local financial income should be used primarily for agriculture or agricultural support industries.

(7) From now until 1985 the national amount of farm loans will more than double. There should be a planned issuance of long term low or minimal interest loans, some for periods of 10 or 15 years, some not due until the end of the century. To establish the peasants' belief in the necessity of loans it is necessary to recharter the China Agricultural Bank.

(8) Starting from the moment in which the 1979 summer grain crop comes on the market the state food grains purchase price will rise by 20 percent, and taking this as base, there will be a 50 percent increase in food grain prices. The purchase prices for cotton, oils, sugars, animal products, aquatic products and forestry products will all gradually rise in response to their respective conditions. Farm machinery, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, farm use plastics and other farm use industrial products are declining in factory and selling price because of declining base costs. From 1979 to 1980 there will be a 10 to 15 percent decrease in costs and this benefit will be passed on to the peasants. After the purchase price of farm products has been raised there will be no change in the selling price of food grains and the selling price of other farm products required for the masses' livelihood should remain stable. When the prices of some items must be raised the consumers will be suitably compensated. From now on we must continue to make necessary changes in the relative prices of farm products according to the state economic plan and the principle of fair value exchange.

(9) For a relatively long period hereafter the national grain purchase quota will continue to be based on the fixed 5-year base period from 1971 to 1975. Moreover, from 1979 onward state purchases will be reduced by 5 billion jin in order to reduce the burden on the peasants and to develop production. Wet rice areas with food rations under 400 jin and non-staple food grain areas with rations under 300 jin are all exempt from state purchases. There can be no purchases which exceed the per capita rations.

(10) There must be continued resolute, vigorous and locally suitable farmland basic construction and water projects to transform production conditions and raise resistance to natural disasters by constructing high yield farmlands to ensure stable yields despite drought or excessive rain. By 1975 the national area of irrigated farmland will increase from 700 million mu to 900 million mu and the area of highly productive, stable yield farmland will increase from the present 500 million mu to over 700 million mu. The state will continue to build a number of large-scale core irrigation projects. The local areas will carry out middle and small-scale projects to match the large-scale ones and see to it that large-middle- and small-scale projects are unified. In doing basic farmland construction we must follow the mass line, sincerely carry out the plan, carry out unified operations between the specialized brigades and the masses, pay attention to efficiency, guarantee quality and not engage in formalism.

(11) While making complete use of extant cultivated land the state farms and people's communes should actively follow the plan to reclaim wastelands and build dikes to reclaim land from the sea. By 1985 there will be over 1.2 hundred million mu of new arable land. For the first 5 years the produce of the new land formed by the communes and brigades will not be subject to state purchase. The reclamation of wasteland and land from the sea must pay attention to natural ecological balance and not permit damage to forests, pastures or aquatic resources and must not obstruct the storage or discharge of floodwaters.

No organ, group, military unit, enterprise or school may willfully occupy and use commune and farm arable land, pasture land or forests. There must be basic construction, but there must also be real land conservation and complete, full utilization of cultivated land. The land laws must be quickly formulated and promulgated.

(12) We must strive to properly run the state farms to provide the nation with even more commercial grains, cash crops and other agricultural byproducts. By 1985 the commercial grains turned over to the state will rise from the present amount of over 3 billion jin to about 10 billion jin. Those state farms now operating at a loss must produce a surplus within a stipulated period of time. Those properly operated and showing a surplus can increase the salaries of farm staff and workers. Before 1985 state farm profits need not be turned over to the state, but can be used to increase reproduction, carry out diversified management, initiate farm animal product processing industries, promote sales of their own commodities, to speedily build up worker-peasant joint enterprises and show exemplary efforts in agricultural modernization.

(13) We must quickly increase the production of chemical fertilizers, pesticides, farm use plastics, and various herbicides, step up collection of farm manure, plant more green manures, and actively promote returning straw to the fields. By 1985 national chemical fertilizer production should be over 80 million dun, moreover there should be an effort to maintain the proper ratios of nitrogen, phosphorous, and potassium. There must be great increases in the various types of pesticides, herbicides and farm use plastic goods as well as widespread promotion of the scientific application of fertilizers and pesticides and full scope must be given to the efficacy of chemical fertilizers and pesticides.

(14) There must be vigorous selection, introduction and propagation of improved varieties of seeds. While continuing to operate the brigade and production team seed-breeding fields and the country and commune improved variety seed multiplication farms there should be rapid construction of provincial, district, and county seed production bases, and measures should be taken to have the improved seeds specially produced, undergo mechanized processing, standardization of quality, and have the varieties spread throughout the proper areas. There must be construction of healthy management systems for the seed companies, special rules and regulations controlling examination and approval of the seeds, reproduction and widespread introduction of the improved varieties, management and administration, seed testing, prevention of seed deterioration and variety mixing, and there must be early promulgation of seed laws. In order to guarantee increased production there must be high quality, inexpensive supplies of the improved varieties of seeds.

(15) The pace of agricultural mechanization must be accelerated. In order to attain an 80 percent level of mechanization in major farm work by 1985, there must be rectification of the farm machine industry, improved quality, decreased costs, gradual attainment of standardization, seriation and generalization, and there must be a real solution for the problems of matching farm machines and implements with the supply of replacement parts. The current problem of matching up tractors and implements must be solved within the next 2 or 3 years. This will permit the present supply of tractors to double its effective rate of land cultivation. In the future there must be proportionate production of tractor engines and matching farm implements. It has been decided that the Ministry of Farm Machinery will be re-established (but the provinces, districts and counties need not establish farm machinery bureaus). This will be beneficial in stimulating the mechanization of this great yet enormously difficult enterprise, unify the management of planning, manufacturing, supply, repair, and related scientific research in mechanizing agriculture. It will also help to train personnel. The construction of tractor stations can take shape in two ways:

one is self-purchase by the communes and brigades with state loans where commune and brigade funds are inadequate; another is for the state to construct tractor stations to service the communes and brigades at a reasonable cost. The former plan is to be the major one.

(16) While firmly grasping food grain production there must also be a firm grasp of such cash crops as cotton, oils, and sugar and a firm grasp of forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations, and fishery in order to carry out simultaneous development of food grains and cash crops and simultaneous development of the five industries of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery. A positive spirit must be motivated everywhere and all available resources must gradually be brought into full use in order to permit the entire rural economy to flourish. This guarantees the production of 800 billion jin of food grains, 72 million dan of cotton, 160 million dan of oils and the fulfillment of increased production goals in forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery by 1985.

(17) By 1985 national tree planting and forestation is guaranteed to attain tree survival on 400 million mu of land. We must concentrate our energies on firmly grasping the 5 important forestry construction programs: the 10,000 li shelter belt line in northwest, north, and northeast China; the farm afforestation network and the four-sides-green afforestation in north China, the central plains and northeast China; the fast growing useful woods of the 10 provinces south of the Changjiang [Long] River; the south China and north China commercial lumber bases; and the renewal of the slashed areas in the northeast China forest areas. With regard to all possible afforestation of the waste mountains and waste lands each area must proceed from reality to formulate a feasible plan to achieve the goal within a stipulated time period. They must strive to use advanced technology, strengthen the comprehensive use of forest resources, and carry out reasonable tree cutting. The following items must be realized: active raising, introduction and promotion of improved tree types; attention to developing tree oils and tree food products, promulgation of forestry laws, genuine forest protection, prohibition of erratic and wasteful lumbering, and correcting the errors of heavy lumbering with light reforestation and management neglect.

(18) There must be vigorous development of animal husbandry and its relative importance to agriculture must be increased. By 1985 the total number of pigs, cattle and sheep should be 30 percent higher than present figures and the quantity of meat products will increase from the present 15 billion jin to 30 billion jin. Commune members should be continuously encouraged to raise pigs and sheep at home and to vigorously develop collective pig and sheep raising. There should be active animal breed improvement, construction of pastureland and farming area mountainside pastures, initiation of irrigation projects, feed grass variety improvement, proper use of grasslands, rotation of foraging animals, and increased animal load capacity. In animal husbandry and suburban areas we should start up well-planned modernized animal husbandry farms and domestic animal farms, modernized slaughter houses, freezing plants and animal products processing plants.

(19) There should be rational use of aquatic production resources and accelerated fishery production, which will raise the quantity of aquatic products from the current 4 million plus dun to 7 million dun by 1985. There should be immediate promulgation of fishery laws and regulations to protect the reproduction of aquatic products resources and strengthening of fishery policy management. There must also be a great effort to develop fresh and salt water breeding industries, enlargement of the breeding areas, development of suburban fish raising and industrialized fish raising and active development of ocean fish farms. We must utilize advanced technology and equipment, accelerate the modernization of fish harvesting, reproduction, processing, storage and transportation.

(20) There must be a major development of commune and brigade enterprises. By 1985 the proportion of total production value of commune and brigade enterprises within the economic income of the three levels of the commune should rise from the present 28 percent to over 50 percent. All agricultural byproducts which meet the requirements of rational economic principles and are suitable for rural processing should gradually be undertaken by commune and brigade enterprises. The urban factories will broadly distribute a portion of the products and parts suitable for rural processing among the commune and brigade management levels. This plan will include supporting equipment and technological guidance. The state will implement low or zero tax policies for commune and brigade enterprises, depending on the individual situations.

(21) Commercial undertakings will genuinely and thoroughly carry out the principles of fair value exchange to produce a good flow of materials between the cities and the countryside. In purchasing farm sideline occupation products price must be based on quality and forcing prices down is absolutely prohibited. Materials needed for rural production and livelihood must be supplied on time, must be of guaranteed quality and have a fair price. Except for such state purchase items as cotton and oils, agricultural byproducts should be sold by signed purchase contract or by negotiated purchase contracts; there can be no pressuring or demands made. As for the problem of placing the rural basic level marketing cooperatives under the management of the people's communes each province should choose any point from which to carry out experiments and then on the basis of the results consider whether or not the fully developed plan could be used as the commune's commercial structure.

(22) Agriculture should strive to develop an import-export trade. The state has decided to set aside a special foreign exchange fund to assist each province, municipality and autonomous area in developing cash crops, native products, animal husbandry industries, sideline occupations, fisheries and related processing industries. Under the national unified plan they will produce products which have good sales in international markets, gain high return of foreign exchange and quickly replace capital investments. The concrete plan will be formulated by the State Planning Committee and the concerned departments.

(23) In some parts of northwest and southwest China, some old revolutionary base areas, somewhat mountainous areas, minority people's areas and border areas there has been long-term low production and grain shortages, and the people's livelihood is poor and difficult. In these areas the speed of production development is not only an economic problem but also is a political problem. The State Council will establish a special committee made up of responsible comrades from the related departments. The committee will make the overall plan, organize the forces, give these areas important financial, material and technological support, help them develop production and overcome their poverty and problems.

(24) We must resolutely continue our efforts to implement planned parenthood, sincerely carry out propaganda and educational efforts on this subject, change rigid, unsuitable methods, guarantee medical services and pharmaceutical supplies and strive to bring our natural population increase to under one percent by 1980.

(25) The guarantee and the motivation of the positive spirit of the broad rural, basic level cadres is a key link in accelerating agricultural production. The great majority of the rural, basic level cadres are good and relatively good. They spend the entire year together with the peasants braving wind and rain, struggling with the elements, enduring labor and privations to make a great contribution to China's agriculture. Except for a small minority of evil people, those cadres who have committed errors must be helped through education to mend their ways and continue to advance. Quite a number of the work errors of the basic level cadres derive from unsuitable or unclear tasks and policies initiated by the Central Committee and determined by the upper levels.

The responsibility ought to be shouldered by the Central Committee and the upper levels. The mistaken, false and revengeful cases created by basic level cadres in past political movements should be overturned. The income of brigade cadres should be higher than the average income of local workers on the same level. Cadre work well done should be extolled and material rewards should be given. A special plan should be formulated to nourish their education in politics, culture, management and special technology. Elections of commune, brigade and production level cadres at the commune representatives meetings or the general commune meetings should be held at fixed times. Cadres with whom the broad masses are dissatisfied can be removed at any time at the commune representatives meetings or at the general commune meetings. All economic accounts must be publicly posted on schedule. The cadres must demonstrate a democratic style firmly based on democratic brigade management in order to ensure stability among the cadres and brigade members.

Party committees on all levels should resolutely continue the mass movement in agriculture to learn from Dazhai and to popularize Dazhai County. This movement should be closely linked with the thorough implementation of the above mentioned policies and actions, and should be closely linked with the grand goal of agricultural modernization. The broad cadres and peasants should be led to continuously study the basic experiences of Dazhai and to eternally protect and give scope to self-reliance, bitter struggle and a revolutionary spirit. At the same time we must resolutely carry out the party's agricultural policies and rural economic policies, study our own good experiences and those of foreign nations, strive to grasp advanced science and technology and study the management of modernized large-scale agriculture. Our undertakings are always fresh and new, and new models are continually pouring forth. All the advanced units in Dazhai and throughout the nation are themselves dividing one into two, striving to create new records, new experiences and make new contributions toward accelerating the rapid development of agriculture.

III. The Plans for Implementing Agricultural Modernization

The overall implementation of agricultural modernization and the complete transformation of the countryside constitute a giant revolution unprecedented in Chinese history. The complete implementation of the 25 policies and actions outlined above is the first step of the new long march on the battlefield of agriculture. While we resolutely carry out this first step, we must continue to investigate and do research, sincerely study our own and foreign advanced experiences, carefully fabricate an overall plan and prepare to take new measures. After correctly perceiving the problems, decisive action must be taken to consolidate our strengths in all areas, to work diligently and to guarantee our complete victory.

(1) Carrying out agricultural modernization definitely requires that we arm our agricultural work cadres and agricultural technology personnel with knowledge of modern agricultural science and technology, requires a large number of experts with a grasp of agricultural science and technology, requires a huge force of agricultural scientists and technicians, requires an adequate number of qualified agricultural institutes and schools to train agricultural scientists, technicians and managers. At the same time the scientific, technological and cultural levels of the broad peasants, especially the young peasants must be raised. These tasks will take several years or may take over 10 years to accomplish, so we must now begin them decisively and never relax our efforts, even for a moment. We must correct the mistaken beliefs that agricultural modernization is not a high speed undertaking involving scientific research and education, that we can do without agricultural scientific research organizations and high level institutes and schools, that we can deviate from all levels of agricultural leadership structures and modern science and technology centers, and that agricultural development work does not require the active participation of experts.

We must rapidly restore and strengthen these experts' requisite research and educational conditions. The Central Committee should open several major advanced agricultural science research academies and advanced institutes of agriculture. All provinces, municipalities and autonomous areas should open a number of agricultural research organizations, institutes of agriculture and middle level schools of agricultural technology. Each county should open various agriculture stations, technology extension stations and training schools for agricultural technology. Each area should quickly formulate plans, begin rotational training for county, commune and brigade cadres, and train the agricultural mechanics and technicians now needed in the countryside. Thus, within a few years all cadres will have been through the training program and all communes and brigades will have sufficient numbers of qualified mechanics and agricultural technicians. Intellectuals sent down to the countryside have a certain cultural level and also have some practical experience. They should be encouraged both spiritually and materially to set their minds to serve agriculture and, depending on their various levels, we should accept them into the agricultural institutes and middle level agricultural training schools for training and strive to develop them into a core of strength in developing a modernized agriculture. The ministries of education, agriculture, and forestry and the concerned departments should formulate plans for the above items in the first half of 1979 and put the plans into action during the second half of 1979.

(2) Agricultural modernization first requires that agriculture have mechanization, electrification, proper irrigation and the use of chemicals. We must advance vigorously and according to plan by fabricating and distributing advanced agricultural machines which are suitable to our particular conditions, to truly carry out the matching of equipment and maintenance and repair services, to give full scope to the capabilities of agricultural mechanization, and to greatly raise the labor productivity rate. While striving to initiate agricultural small-scale hydroelectric stations or thermoelectric stations, depending on the resources, we must actively utilize methane, wind and solar power to broaden agricultural power resources. According to the local conditions there should be development of crop land and pasture irrigation, and depending on the different conditions--whether north or south, hilly or plains, wet or dry fields--then irrigate where possible, store water where possible, drill for water where possible, and gradually develop artesian wells for water projects until the needs are satisfied and production is stable. We must accelerate the agricultural use of chemical industry products by enabling them to gradually achieve adequate quantities of superior quality, diverse types, low-priced chemical fertilizers, insecticides, plastic sheeting, and herbicides to suit the requirements of speedily developing agriculture. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ministry of Agricultural Machinery, Ministry of Hydroelectric Power and Ministry of Chemical Industry must act in accordance with the needs of agricultural modernization and cooperate closely to formulate in 1979 and 1980 separate long-term, overall plans to realize the four modernizations, formulate a feasible annual implementation plan and sincerely strive to put them into effect.

(3) To realize agricultural modernization all agriculture must have a reasonable overall plan. To realize regionalization and specialization in production we must continually raise the socialization level in agricultural production, otherwise agriculture will not be able to achieve large-scale, overall mechanization and will not be able to make large-scale, overall utilization of advanced science and technology. Regarding conditions of regionalization and specialization in our overall agricultural plans we must sincerely study foreign advanced technology and must proceed according to our actual national and local conditions in carrying out our research and investigations.

The State Council, concerned departments and each locale should formulate plans in 1979 to organize our forces to carry out general investigations of a national scope into soils and climate as well as social conditions such as population, transportation and communication, industry, commerce, science, and education. On this foundation they can cooperate with the local peasants and rural cadres having abundant experience to jointly research and formulate a plan to gradually realize on different levels and within different scopes regionalization and specialization in production. The plan will coordinate the work in the various fields of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery, industry, sideline occupations, national and international trade, communications and transportation, science and education, and finance and banking. From the foundation of sincerely carrying out these plans we must advance in systematic, measured steps by resolutely carrying out tests and simultaneously practicing and summing up.

(4) Our capitalization of agriculture must emphasize the construction of a foundation of a number of commercial grains, cash crops, animal husbandry, fishery and forestry. This foundation could be an expansion of the present state farms; it could be new state farms on reclaimed land; or it could be started from the foundation of linked people's communes. Each method must utilize advanced machinery and equipment, use scientific production and management methods and build modernized, large-scale agricultural enterprises with high labor productivity rates and high commodity rates. With the exception of state managed farms and animal husbandry, this foundation will include management of sideline occupation products; processing and commerce and will gradually develop into a single unified agricultural-industrial-commercial complex. With a few of these such foundations the state will thus be insured of a guaranteed supply of the requisite commercial grains, cotton, oils, sugars, fruits, animal products, aquatic products and forestry products. The development of a foundation of commercial agricultural products is a great strategic step in the construction of socialist agriculture. We must concentrate the necessary expertise and investments in order to use the greatest skills in properly operating these enterprises, just in the same fashion as the major industries are managed. The concerned departments of the State Council must coordinate all locales to formulate the plan in 1979.

(5) Agricultural modernization cannot for a moment do without the armament of modernized industry, transportation and communications. Within the next 2 to 3 years we must logically arrange the nation's agriculture-oriented industries and make our plans according to the principles of cooperation between the various areas of specialization. This will be based on the demands of modernization, on the special conditions in China's agriculture and on the differing special conditions and production needs in each area. We must enable all forms of agricultural mechanization and all types of agriculture-oriented industrial and chemical products to make economically reasonable advances in mass production, to continually improve quality and to lower costs. The concerned departments of the Agricultural Machinery Ministry, the Chemical Engineering Ministry, and so on ought to respond to actual needs and separately establish various specialized companies, strengthen economic management, and pay attention to economic efficiency in order to truly uplift the agriculture-oriented industries. The Ministry of Agriculture in accordance with the rural basic levels in the various economic regions, must establish and complete agricultural mechanization service companies to gradually unify the supply, maintenance, renting, reclamation, technology disbursement, and utilization services of agricultural machinery and the various agriculture-oriented chemical engineering products in order to achieve convenience, timeliness and to reduce commune and brigade expense. In communications and transportation there must be an effort to establish highways linking cities, county seats and rural villages.

By 1985 there should be vehicular communication between all counties and communes and there should be simultaneous efforts to strengthen transportation in the animal husbandry, mountain and fishery areas.

(6) There should be an effort, which must be based on economically valid principles, to build modern farm animal product processing industries in order to respond to and to stimulate agricultural modernization. These industries must be established in areas of concentrated production in order to make use of local product resources. This must also suit local transportation and communication conditions in order to make logical arrangements and to be convenient for sales and supply between city and countryside. Only such measures can give full scope to economic efficiency. The construction plan for these items should be formulated through sincere discussion in 1979 by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of Textile Industry, the Ministry of Commerce and the general sales cooperatives together with the concerned departments of the State Council and the various provinces, municipalities and autonomous areas.

(7) There should be planned development of small town construction and municipal support of villages. This is a necessary path in order to accelerate the realization of agricultural modernization, to implement the four modernizations and reduce the differences between city and countryside and between peasant and worker. The rural population now stands at 800 million, with a work force of 300 million. Following the advance of agricultural modernization there will be a gradual great savings in the agricultural work force. This entire work force cannot and need not enter large and middle size cities. All industrial and other construction enterprises also cannot and need not be located in these cities. We must pay full attention to the construction of small towns and step-by-step we should use modernized industry and transportation, modernized commercial services and modernized education, science, culture, and health to arm them and transform them into advanced bases in the nation's rural areas. The entire nation already has over 2,000 county seats. In those market towns below the county level which have relatively developed economies, commune and brigade enterprises already now have a fixed communal place for their operations, and the first order of business is to accelerate planning for step-by-step strengthened construction where there is both the need and the potential for economic development. The strengths of the extant large cities can also be utilized by gradually building in the surrounding countryside a number of satellite towns to strengthen support of agriculture. Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Shenyang, Wuhan and others have the capability for such towns. Under the unified leadership of their local party committees they should be responsible for agricultural modernization in the surrounding counties. Moreover, they should formulate the plan in 1979 and promptly take action. While this is being done the principle of fair value exchange between the economy under the system of the ownership of the entire people and that under the system of collective ownership should be firmly maintained, production and barter should come under the national plan, there should be no confusion of these two realms of ownership, illegal trading of items is prohibited, and improper acts such as going through the back door, lavish entertainments and gift-giving are prohibited.

(8) In carrying out agricultural modernization we must focus all our energies to eliminate any tendency toward non-militancy or any bit-by-bit or piece-by-piece approach to enter upon the task. This is to say that there must be a wave-like advance rather than a loose sprinkling of effort. Agricultural machinery must be concentrated for use with large sets of matched equipment in order to give full scope to its abilities. Areas with good conditions can start first and do more. Areas with poor conditions can start later and do less. It is fitting and proper that areas which start first attain increased production and higher income for the peasants. This will produce successful models for the rest of the country to emulate.

In the first few years there should be a concentrated effort to succeed in five percent of the nation's areas. This will raise the income of 40 million people. We have one of the world's largest nations and to gradually expand our national marketplace is a great accomplishment. We should strive by 1985 to expand these relatively advanced areas to include 10 percent of the nation's agricultural population. The State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Agriculture and other concerned departments should follow this strategic concept in cooperating with the provincial, municipal and autonomous area governments to formulate a plan in 1979 and report to the Central Committee and the State Council.

IV. Strengthen Party and Government Leadership of Agriculture

The high-speed development of agricultural production and the active construction of large-scale, modernized agriculture is a great undertaking for the entire party and the whole people. The entire party and the whole populace must be mobilized to greatly carry out modernization in agriculture. All leadership organizations from the Central Committee to the local level of the party and the government must place agricultural work in the primary position, make the implementation of agricultural modernization the major target of a long-term struggle, truly strengthen leadership, and lead our great forces forward in this historically unprecedented great struggle.

For a long time some party committees, government organizations and departments of concerned undertakings in matters of directive and management have been in the habit of performing leadership by relying on the various administrative orders to carry out any actions and demand that lower levels including the communes and brigades carry out matters in exactly the same manner. This method of operating entirely according to the dictates of commandism is cut off from reality, cut off from the masses, often producing results at variance with intent, blunting the masses' productive spirit, causing losses to the construction of agricultural production, impeding the vitality and development of the rural economy, and ought to be thoroughly transformed.

Party committees of all levels must firmly grasp and carry out the party line, direction and policies, firmly grasp the great policies of accelerating agricultural development and gradually implementing agricultural modernization. At the same time we should sincerely carry out ideological and political work among the broad cadres and people, properly unify political work and economic work, and guarantee the easy victory of each task in building production. The concrete matters of each aspect of agricultural production and construction ought to give full scope to the functions of each level of professional structure and organize them so as to perform in an independent, responsible manner. The party committees need not inquire into every matter and keep their fingers on everything. If the party committees become tied up in specific business, then the Party will be unable to take care of its party affairs, and will instead become an administrative unit in nature. This will not only make the government departments and agriculture enterprise units unable to carry out their duties in a professional, authoritative, responsible, planned and systematic manner, it will also weaken Party leadership and cause it to lose its leadership function.

The state administrative departments in their management of agriculture should have independent responsibility for carrying out a series of administrative tasks; for example, the planning of national and local production building, the control of major water systems, the construction of large- and middle-scale water irrigation projects, the construction of bases for commercial grains, cash crops, animal husbandry, and fishery,

the construction of key forestry areas and pastures, research on planning and implementation of mechanization as the first step in agricultural modernization, investigation of soil conditions and plans for the transformation, research and dissemination of agricultural science and technology, planning and implementation of agricultural education, the correct use of agricultural investment and proper distribution of materials, the founding and management of seed, fertilizer, feed and farm machinery service companies, and so on. These matters concern all levels of agricultural, business and professional departments and ought to be properly carried out. In the past some were not done and others were not done properly. In order to change this situation and to truly strengthen work in these matters the Central Committee has decided to establish a National Agriculture Committee responsible for researching and advocating directions and policies in the building of agricultural production, unifying leadership of the State Council and concerned departments in formulating both long-term and yearly plans, overall planning and arrangements for the distribution and use of agricultural capital and materials, investigating, determining and directing the performance of major agriculture construction of a national nature which involves cooperation between a number of different provinces and departments, and coordinating the matching work efforts between all agricultural departments, between agricultural and other departments, and between the departments of the Central Committee and all locales in order to solve major problems in agricultural work.

There must be a clear division of labor and responsibility between the Central Committee departments and those on the local level in the management of agriculture. All matters which concern the entire nation or involve joint operations between several provinces are the responsibility of the Central Committee departments. All matters which concern an entire province or involve the joint operations of several counties are the responsibility of the province. The prefectures and counties operate on the same basis. This is to say that the upper levels cannot monopolize the lower levels. This will allow the lower levels to give full scope to their initiative.

All levels of administrative organizations in regard to the production and construction of the rural collective economic units ought to and moreover must provide the necessary planning and direction. However, the formulation of plans must follow the mass line, with thorough investigation and research from lower to upper levels, consideration and discussion, making sure of overall balance, and except where stipulated by law not use administrative orders to force the communes and brigades into any actions. They ought to be permitted, within the scope of the unified national plan, to protect their rights of independence to suit their actions to local conditions and opportunities. In guiding the communes and brigades in scientific farming, concerned professional departments and research organizations also must strive to make their guidance scientific and fully suited to local conditions, and must also respect the principle of mass voluntarism. They must widely utilize the methods of using models and demonstrations. These methods have long been advocated and proven effective. This will prevent commandism and blind leadership.

To respond to the great revolutionary demands of agricultural modernization we must make basic progress in leadership style and leadership methods, restore and support seeking truth from facts and links with the masses, give scope to superior democratic traditions, raise the standards and the arts of leadership, and in our practice raise our ability to lead the modernization of agriculture. We must resolutely act according to objective economic laws and natural laws, resolutely control those bad styles which are not derived from reality, do not observe economic results and do not follow the mass line. We must resolutely oppose bureaucratism and formalism and oppose meetings, slogans, reports, investigations, observations and junkets which do not solve problems and which waste great amounts of manpower and materials. We must firmly enforce a system of responsibility so that all work has an expert who bears responsibility, thus eliminating the phenomenon of links without a person in charge.

Study is a serious problem. All levels of cadres, especially leading cadres, not only must continue to sincerely study the theories of Marxism-Leninism, exert great efforts to master fully and accurately Mao Zedong Thought, correctly grasp the party's line and principles, they must also acquire the requisite knowledge of agricultural science and technology and the economic sciences. They must also study advanced agricultural management methods and strive to transform themselves into experts for certain positions. There must be periodic and strict examinations and evaluations of cadres, especially leading cadres, to make it perfectly clear whether they are right or wrong, and whether they deserve merits or demerits, and rewards or punishments. Those cadres who excel in study, work, and manner; who bravely liberate their thoughts, point out, investigate and solve problems ought to be rewarded and promoted. As for those cadres who never study, are always outsiders, repeat others' ideas, and bungle their work, they should be transferred or suitably disposed of. Our tasks are extremely difficult and complex and we must pay great attention to the discovery, development and utilization of talent to form a huge force of cadres, both moral and talented, capable of leading and managing the modernized agriculture in order to complete this great revolution on the agricultural front of our country.

BRIEFS

BEEKEEPING PRODUCTION--Beijing, 21 Aug--The state trading agencies purchased 90,000 tons of honey from the peasants last year, an increase of 44 percent over 1977. With the development of beekeeping, volume in the first half of this year rose markedly in comparison with the same period last year. There are four million bee colonies in China now, with Chinese bees accounting for 50 percent. They are adaptable to diverse natural conditions and can live in both low and high temperature zones. In hilly areas of south China, efforts are underway to improve selection and breeding of bees and to control diseases which have damaged the bee population in the past. Fujian and other provinces have improved methods of bee cultivation to increase their output of honey. More than 1,000 queen bees of fine foreign varieties, including Italian and Caucasus, have been introduced to China. Some places, such as Wuxian County in Jiangsu Province and Tianshui City in Gansu Province, have established bee seed farms to propagate fine bee varieties. Courses on seed breeding, prevention and control of bee diseases and insect pests, and artificial insemination of queen bees have been run by the Beekeeping Research Institute under the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences and by many provincial agricultural research institutes. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0220 GMT 21 Aug 79 OW]

GUO MORUO POEMS--Shanghai, 22 August--"A Visit to Jinggangshan Mountain," composed of 29 poems written by Guo Moruo in his own handwriting, was recently published by the Shanghai Book and Pictorial Publishing Service. The poems were written by the deceased scholar during his visit to the Jinggangshan Mountain in the summer of 1965. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0201 GMT 22 Aug 79 OW]

CHINA OCEANOGRAPHY SOCIETY--Shenyang, 22 August--The first congress of the China Oceanography Society and its 1979 annual meeting were recently held in Dalian and attended by some 150 representatives from 98 departments throughout the country. The congress held academic discussions and received 230 theses. It also adopted the charter for the society and elected Luo Jueru, deputy director of the State Oceanography Bureau, as president of the society. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0203 GMT 22 Aug 79 OW]

ANHUI CIRCULAR CALLS FOR FURTHER STUDY OF TRUTH CRITERION

HK290118 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Aug 79 HK

[Text] The Anhui Provincial CCP Committee recently issued a circular demanding that all parts of the province continue to launch in depth the discussion on the criterion of truth and do well in making up for the missed lesson.

The circular said that: Continuing to launch an in-depth discussion on practice as the sole criterion for testing truth represents a fundamental item of construction for correcting the ideological line, and is also the current primary task in political and ideological work. The tremendous role played by this debate in emancipating minds and stimulating all work is becoming ever more apparent. The party committees and party groups at all levels must fully understand the great importance of promoting this discussion in depth.

The circular stressed that: So long as we correct the ideological line and persistently seek truth from facts, we can effectively and fundamentally eradicate the position of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four and its ideology and theory, correctly sum up the positive and negative experiences of the past 30 years, dare to face reality and correctly understand and solve the new situation and problems in the four modernizations. In this way, the thinking of the whole party can be truly merged into the spirit of the third plenary session and the second session of the Fifth NPC, and the current ossification and semi-ossification of thinking of certain cadres can be overcome, thus laying a firm ideological foundation for accomplishing the four modernizations.

The circular demanded that the party committees and party groups of all levels seriously conduct study and discussion in connection with reality and make a success of this lesson. At present, many party committees and party groups have not yet attached importance to this extremely important issue, nor have they conducted discussion. This situation must be corrected immediately. At the same time, this discussion must be grasped at every level from top to bottom, and must also be extensively unfolded in the basic levels, to enable the cadres and masses to understand in their actual work that they must persistently take practice as the criterion and seek truth from facts.

The circular said in conclusion: In the course of study and discussion, the province must maintain and carry forward the study style of linking theory with reality and achieve effective results. It is necessary to seriously study the communique of the third plenary session and the government work report delivered by Comrade Hua Guofeng at the second session of the Fifth NPC. It is necessary to restudy the relevant works of Comrade Mao Zedong. In connection with reality, we must break down superstition, emancipate our minds, overcome bookism, and proceed from reality in everything so as to do our work well.

ZHEJIANG FIRST SECRETARY ON CRITICIZING ULTRALEFT LINE

OW281316 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 26 Aug 79 OW

[Excerpts] In a speech at the 25 August provincewide farmland capital construction conference, Comrade Tie Ying, first secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the Zhejiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee, pointed out that the ideological line is the basis for the formulation and implementation of the political line and that the ideological line results in a similar political line.

He called on all party organizations, cadres and the masses to extend the discussion of the criterion for truth and the criticism of the gang of four's ultraleft line to all fields, including political, economic, cultural, educational, scientific and technological, and to factories, communes, stores, offices, schools, neighborhoods and all other basic-level units. While conducting the discussion, they should study the guidelines of the third plenary session of the party Central Committee and the documents of the second session of the Fifth NPC, clearly view practical work, sum up historical experiences and conduct investigations. In this way, greater efforts can be made to follow a correct ideological line and the criticism of the gang of four's ultraleft line can be further deepened.

Comrade Tie Ying said that since the conclusion of the third plenary session of the party Central Committee, we have implemented the party Central Committee's correct political line and upheld the correct ideological line and we have criticized the ultra-left line of Lin Biao and the gang of four. This should be fully confirmed. However, we should note that to politically, ideologically and theoretically criticize the ultraleft line of Lin Biao and the gang of four is an extremely arduous task, and to fully expose their conspiratorial activities and eliminate their factional forces needs more time and greater efforts.

We should also know that although our province started the discussion of the criterion for truth quite early, the discussion has not been penetrating enough or balanced, and that the ideological forbidden areas imposed by Lin Biao and the gang of four and their poisonous influence have not yet been completely eliminated. In the course of implementing the various policy decisions, principles and policies of the third plenary session of the party Central Committee, some comrades lacked a thorough understanding and failed to implement them forcefully. A very small number of comrades even harbored various doubts and fears. This situation is inseparable from their following an incorrect ideological line and their failure to have a correct yardstick to distinguish between right and wrong.

Comrade Tie Ying noted that in view of the situation in our province, in conducting the discussion of the criterion for truth and criticizing the ultraleft line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, we should pay very close attention to the following important points:

1. Make further efforts to fully understand what the sole criterion for truth is.
2. Strive to understand the current class condition and class struggle situation in our country. After the smashing of the gang of four, the party Central Committee correctly analyzed the class condition and class struggle situation in our country at present, pinpointed the principal contradiction in our society and decided to shift the focus of the work of the whole party to the modernization campaign. This is a great historical change. We should clearly understand that after the abolition of the system of exploitation the basic task of the socialist revolution is not more class struggle but energetic development of the production forces. And in the course of developing the production forces, we should gradually transform the superstructure and the relations of production which do not correspond to such a development in order that our state system and economic system can be constantly improved to effectively help develop the production forces. If we do not gradually complete the tasks of the socialist revolution through the development of the production forces but endlessly engage in class struggle and political movements, we will only create social and political disturbances, undermine stability and unity and hamper our modernization efforts. This will not only be harmful in the future but also in the present.

3. Clearly understand the difference between scientific socialism and the sham socialism peddled by Lin Biao and the gang of four.

4. Clearly understand the relationship between socialist modernization and socialist democracy. If we do not have socialist democracy, there cannot be socialist modernization. If we do not have full-fledged socialist democracy, if the people are not the masters of the country, the people's socialist enthusiasm cannot possibly be highly aroused and the relations of socialist production cannot be strengthened.

In conclusion, Comrade Tie Ying emphatically pointed out that in conducting the discussion of the criterion for truth and criticism of the ultraleft line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, as in other work, the key lies in the leadership. The leadership at the provincial, prefectural and county levels should take the lead and set good examples. We should understand some problems, that we are ideological (?perfect) and that we have to deepen our study and criticism. No matter what meetings we are going to hold and what study classes we are going to run during the coming winter-spring period, we should make clear our ideological line by integrating theory with practice. Newspapers, journals and broadcasting stations should greatly publicize this discussion and criticism, and constantly introduce substantive and lively discussions and criticisms.

ZHEJIANG MAKES READJUSTMENTS TO BOOST FARM OUTPUT

OW291405 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0722 GMT 26 Aug 79 OW

[Excerpts] Hangzhou, 26 August--Proceeding from the actual conditions in Zhejiang where "70 percent is hilly land, 10 percent rivers and lakes, and 20 percent farmland," the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee has taken measures to readjust overall arrangements for agricultural production and speed up the development of hilly areas and fisheries in order to develop the province's agriculture, forestry and fisheries in an all-round way.

Known as the "land of fish and rice" and the "land of silk," Zhejiang Province has been ranking first in the production of tea, silk cocoons, tangerines and hemp in the country. But due to the interference and sabotage by the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four over the past 10 years, and to shortcomings in actual work, Zhejiang's diversified economy had been seriously ruined. Of the province's 66 major subsidiary agricultural products and native and special products, 44 registered a sharp decline in output, while the output of other items dropped to the level of the early days after liberation. Although Zhejiang Province has restored and developed agricultural production at a comparatively faster pace in the 2 years since the downfall of the "gang of four," some major imbalances in agricultural husbandry and fishery production accounted for only 2.6, 12.5 and 4.6 percent respectively of Zhejiang Province's total agricultural, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline and fishery output value.

In view of this situation, last year efforts were made by the provincial party committee to readjust overall arrangements for agricultural production. Meanwhile, the provincial party committee has also urged the party committees at various levels to bring about a swift rise in forestry, animal husbandry, sideline and fishery production while keeping a firm grip on grain production. To this end, the provincial party and revolutionary committees dispatched special groups to conduct investigations in hilly areas, fishing areas and other industrial crop-producing areas, and called a series of specialized meetings on production in hilly areas and developing silkworm raising, fisheries and animal husbandry in order to work out production policies and measures to increase production. Besides readjusting the grain delivery quotas for hilly areas, the provincial revolutionary committee in 1979 allocated 300 million jin of grain to some hilly areas where farmland is gradually being converted to afforested zones.

In the course of readjusting overall arrangements for agricultural production, the provincial party committee has urged the masses of cadres at various levels to eliminate the mental shackles resulting from the metaphysical idea of only going after grain production, and to learn how to use dialectical materialism as a guiding principle for agricultural production.

In order to better readjust overall arrangements for agricultural production, the provincial party committee has called on all localities to proceed from reality and act in accordance with the laws of nature. Under the unified arrangements of the related departments of the provincial party and revolutionary committees, all localities have adhered to the policy of adapting to local conditions and properly concentrating certain crops in certain areas, made proper readjustments in some irrational farming and livestock breeding plans, and built a certain number of production bases in accordance with local natural and economic conditions. At present, Zhejiang's timber and bamboo production is mainly concentrated in Longquan, Qingyuan and 6 other counties; hemp production, in 5 counties along the Qiantangjiang River; silk cocoon production, in 12 counties in the Hangjiahua and Shaoxing areas; tea production, in 20 counties; and cotton production, in 8 counties.

In the course of readjusting overall arrangements for agricultural production, the provincial party committee has also further implemented the party's rural economic policies in order to speed up the all-round development of Zhejiang's agriculture. Since last winter, the provincial party committee has organized the concerned department to study various problems concerning the grain rations of commune members, the prices of certain subsidiary agricultural products and the reward system based on the amounts of products sold in the province's forestry areas, fishing areas and major industrial crop-producing areas, and to work out proper solutions for these problems.

In 1979, the province's output of spring grain and rapeseed rose by more than 22 and 8.5 percent respectively over 1978. Total and per-mu output of early rice was higher than in the 1978 bumper year, and spring tea output rose 9.4 percent as compared with the corresponding period of 1978. Meanwhile, quick progress has also been made in raising pigs, cattle, sheep, fowl and bees and in fisheries.

EAST CHINA HOLDS ECONOMIC COORDINATION MEETING

OW291254 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1211 GMT 28 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Shanghai, 28 August--The economic coordination conference of six provinces and one municipality in east China that had been discontinued for over a decade was held in Shanghai in mid-August. A total of 117 agreements or contracts were signed by various localities during the 6-day conference.

At the conference the participants exchanged information on prevailing conditions and acquired a clear idea about natural resources and needs to create conditions for economic coordination. Zhejiang Province produced a good amount of oil and fats this year and has been contemplating manufacturing some soap, but found itself in need of resin. At this conference, the Zhejiang representatives reached a coordination agreement with the forestry departments of Fujian Province to provide resin. Shanghai is in need of fodder. Through a coordination agreement with Henan Province, some was shipped in last year to help solve the problem. At this conference, the Shanghai representatives discovered that Huaiyang Prefecture in Jiangsu Province has dried sweet potatoes available for shipment to other places. They reached an agreement to purchase the dried sweet potatoes after negotiations.

Many representatives to the economic coordination conference praised the new form of economic coordination between the Shanghai Handicraft Industry Bureau and the XINHUA paper mill in Hangzhou in the form of "contemporary trade." The representatives from Yichun and Jian prefectures in Jiangxi Province also reached an agreement with Shanghai departments concerned. Under the agreement, Shanghai will provide machinery and equipment for processing and give technical guidance, and Yichun and Jian will make use of locally produced timber to make drawing boards, small blackboards, fluorescent light stands and other wood products and semifinished products for Shanghai. Thus, these two places will use local timber in a rational way, raise the utilization rate of timber and promote the development of local industry.

Fujian, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Anhui, Jiangsu and Shandong provinces and Shanghai Municipality in east China had maintained close economic coordination relations in the past. But this economic coordination was undermined when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" held sway. This east China regional economic coordination conference was recommended by representatives from the six provinces and one municipality in east China who attended the second national conference on the coordination of supply called in April this year in Chengdu by the State General Supply Bureau. They recommended that Shanghai should convene the conference. This conference was attended by 162 representatives who were led respectively, by responsible comrades of the planning committee and supply bureaus of the six provinces and one municipality in east China.

DAZHONG RIBAO ATTACKS FACTIONALISM IN PARTY, GOVERNMENT

SK300509 Jinan, Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Aug 79 SK

[Excerpts of DAZHONG RIBAO commentator's article: "Eliminate Factionalism and Carry Out the Four Modernizations With One Heart and One Mind"--date not given]

[Text] The article says that following the penetrating criticism of the ultraleft line and various counterrevolutionary fallacies advocated by Lin Biao and the gang of four during the nearly 3 years after the smashing of the gang of four, factionalism has become as unacceptable as the rats which scurry across the street, with everyone yelling after them "kill them." Even most of those who once indulged in factionalism or who have demonstrated a propensity for factionalism have realized their errors and have stopped their factional activities. Factionalism--a reactionary trend of thought--which once brought disasters to us is more and more hated by the people.

As a trend of thought which haunted us for 12 years, however, factionalism cannot possibly be uprooted at one swoop, and it still has a serious influence. There are still quite a few people who take every chance to carry out factional activities. Factionalism remains an enemy, which must not be ignored, to the consolidation and improvement of the political situation of stability and unity and to the acceleration of modernization. Some persons look at problems with a factional view. They consider anything which is in the interests of their faction beautiful, even though it is ugly, and praise and give all considerations to it. They regard comrades who disagree with their viewpoints and acts as bad, find faults with them and seize every opportunity to attack them. Factional activities are even more striking in promoting cadres, adjusting wages and recruiting party members.

Some persons who made mistakes under the influence of the gang of four, or who once were followers of the gang of four, retrogress ideologically and refuse to admit their mistakes. They try to reverse their own verdicts instead of developing democracy and correcting unjust, wrong and framed-up cases. They do not admit their mistakes, do not verify the facts which they should and even go so far as to make false countercharges, asking the party organizations to give an explanation.

Some others who style themselves as always correct pay no attention to the needs of the four modernizations and disregard the party and the masses. They look back, dwell on bygone problems, are arrogant and continue to form factions and make trouble in the new situation, and seek selfish interests of their own or of their factions. They even fabricate rumors to slander others and disturb normal work, production and social order.

What merits our attention particularly is that within leading bodies persons are divided into groups, each representing their own factions. In particular, some leading cadres do not handle things justly according to party spirit nor treat people equally. Instead, they study and solve problems with a factional view, act partially [words indistinct] and treat their intimates and aliens discriminately. When promoting cadres, they select those whom they favor and those of their factions. When implementing the party's principles and policies, they choose what they need to serve their own purposes. Even when they are correcting unjust, wrong and framed up cases, they adopt a factional view, treating some leniently and efficiently while treating others procrastinatingly and unreasonably.

All this is incompatible with the achievement of the four modernizations and with the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, and runs counter to the wishes of the party and the people. It is more and more clear that today, when the people throughout the country unite as one to carry out the four modernizations, factionalism--characterized by splittism and centrifugal forces--poses a great harm. This type of reactionary trend of thought--permeating our work in various fields and through numerous channels--makes leading bodies unable to unite as one to form a fist. It makes some party members, even the party's leading cadres, deviate from the party's stand, damage the party's interests and undermine the party's organizational principle. It brews dissension and discord among party members, among cadres, among the masses and between the masses and party organizations and makes them suspicious toward each other and generates a felling of laxity. If factionalism exists in leading bodies or among leading cadres, it will cause even greater harm, and our work will become even more difficult.

Numerous facts show that where a leading body is divided into two factions, there are two groups at lower levels and there will be difficulties in upholding the party's principles, in implementing the party's policies and in doing work effectively. There are quite a few units which, because of the interference of factionalism, fail to do their work satisfactorily and turn a large amount of good work into bad. For instance, in the course of reversing unjust, wrong and framed-up cases, the problems of many people, which must be settled without question, have been delayed for a long period because leading bodies do not take unified action and the masses suffer discord among themselves, anything agreed to by one faction will be resisted and hindered by the other; just think: in such a situation how can we fulfill the many arduous tasks we are facing? How can we arouse the enthusiasm of the masses?

With factionalism in the way, the four modernizations will be difficult to achieve. We must fully understand the serious damages that factionalism will bring about, struggle against it resolutely and eliminate this reactionary trend of thought from the party and from the rank of revolutionaries, so as to consolidate the political situation of stability and unity and insure the smooth progress of the four modernization.

To uproot factionalism, deepgoing and meticulous political and ideological work should be done to guide a few comrades who indulge in factionalism to unite as one and look forward, and carry out the four modernizations with one heart and one mind.

The few people who followed Lin Biao and the gang four and made mistakes in the past and are now still indulging in factionalism should learn from those comrades who realize and corrected their mistakes, should admit their own mistakes honestly and mend their ways sincerely and in a determined manner. They should draw a clear demarcation line between themselves and Lin Biao and the gang of four, promptly take a stand based on party spirit and make more contributions to the four modernizations so as to redeem their reputation. They must not continue their mistakes obstinately.

Comrades who were wronged and experienced sufferings during the great revolution should not engage in factionalism either. They are respectable because they waged a tenacious struggle against Lin Biao and the gang of four and were not scared nor daunted by them in the face of their despotic power. And it is because of this that the masses pin greater hope on these comrades, hoping that they will make still greater contributions to the four modernizations.

The work of eliminating factionalism should begin with leading persons. If members of leading bodies are not candid and aboveboard themselves, how can they rectify others? If leading bodies do not uproot factionalism among them, they cannot possibly wage a powerful struggle against it. Inside leading bodies the party's principles of democratic centralism should be adhered to. They should not make any compromise in matters of principles nor quibble over minor issues. They should urge mutual support and understanding between comrades. As to these two groups of persons, we should deal with them according to their behavior toward future development--supporting those who vigorously carry out the four modernizations and criticizing those who indulge in factionalism. As long as leading comrades at all levels take the lead in upholding party spirit and eliminating factionalism, factionalism will not be difficult to eliminate. When factionalism is eliminated and the vast number of party members, cadres and people unite on the basis of party spirit, we will certainly accomplish the historical task--realization of the four modernizations--more successfully.

JINAN: PLA POLITICAL COMMISSAR VISITS UNITS

SK291408 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Aug 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to a station source, the political commissar of the Jinan PLA units, Xiao Wangdong, recently spent more than 50 days leading a work group which visited units. During this period, he had private talks with more than 60 leading cadres of corps and divisions and held a symposium of leading cadres of divisions and regiments in order to understand their specific situation and guide them to continuously study the documents of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party central committee and the 2d session of the 5th National People's Congress, to rectify their ideological line and to lead the PLA units in resolutely implementing the political line and various principles and policies of the party central committees.

In the more than 50-day period, Political Commissar Xiad visited a dozen units at and above division levels. Through talking with cadres, he understood some new situations and new problems. The political commissar, Xiao Wangdong, asked the leading cadres in every unit he visited to voice their own views first and then answered their questions, leading them to unify their thinking in accordance with the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee.

When Political Commissar Xiao had a talk with some leading cadres of a certain garrison district [mou shou bei qu] some cadres said that they had not yet completely understood such questions as: Why is it necessary to make up for missed lessons after the discussion on the criterion for truth has been carried out for more than 1 year? How can one's mind be regarded as being genuinely emancipated? And, is there a criterion for judging this?

Political Commissar Xiao said that the purpose in carrying out the discussion on practice being the sole criterion for testing truth is to establish a dialectical, materialist ideological line. The ideological line is the foundation of the political line. Failing to rectify the ideological line, it is impossible to correctly understand the political line, principles and policies of the party. Only by continuously carrying out the discussion on the issue of the criterion for truth, can we rectify the ideological line, emancipate the mind and lay a solid ideological foundation for realizing the four modernizations.

SHANDONG HOLDS WORK CONFERENCE ON SETTLING EDUCATED YOUTH

SK291350 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Aug 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to our sources, the Shandong Provincial CCP Committee held a work conference on helping educated youth settle in the countryside from 19 to 25 August in Jinan Municipality. Present at the conference were responsible comrades of the Shandong provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, including Zhao Lin, (Qiang Xiaochu), (Gao Keting), Xu Jianchun, Wang Zhongyin, Xu Leijian and (Lin Ping). Zhao Lin, secretary of the Shandong Provincial CCP Committee, Xu Jianchun, Standing Committee member of the Shandong Provincial CCP Committee, and (Lin Ping), delivered speeches at the conference.

Attending the conference were responsible comrades in charge of the work of helping educated youth settle in the countryside from the various prefectural and municipal CCP committees. The five major enterprises, the Jinan PLA units and from the political department of the Shandong Provincial Military District, as well as responsible persons from the offices for helping educated youth settle in the countryside of the provincial, prefectural and municipal CCP committees and from the departments concerned of the planning commission, the labor bureau and the finance bureau.

During the conference, participating comrades sincerely studied and implemented the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th National People's Congress, reviewed the relevant documents issued by the central authorities and the important speeches given by the leading comrades of the central authorities at the national work conference on helping educated youth settle in the countryside, discussed questions on solving problems of educated youth in our province in an over-all, planned manner and studied opinions for further doing a good job in the work of settling educated youth.

From 1964 to 1978, there were more than 480,000 educated youth who settled in the countryside. In the 10 years or so, more than 360,000 educated youth were transferred from the rural areas by recruiting workers, seeking higher education and joining the army. As of the end of June 1979, there were 115,000 persons who remained in the rural area.

Since their settlement, the broad masses of educated youth have undergone intensive training so as to greatly raise their ability to make contributions. Among them, more than 5,700 persons were admitted into the party, and more than 127,000 persons into the CYL. Therefore, we should fully acknowledge the achievements of the work of helping educated youth settle in the countryside over the past 10 years or so. In light of this, we, particularly leaders at all levels, should define it ideologically, exhibit a firm conviction toward it, and should regard any word and act which negate the work of helping educated youth settle in the countryside as wrong and at variance with the facts.

The conference pointed out that the work of helping educated youth settle in the countryside is being confronted with a new and most arduous task. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the party's leadership over the work. Party organizations at all levels should get straight their thinking and political line, further emancipate minds, "start up the machinery" and, according to the principle of practice being the only criterion in testing truth, study new situations and solve new problems.

The conference also pointed out the work of helping educated youth settle in the countryside is a matter of great importance which has a vital bearing on the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction. So, to support the work and to be a promoter in solving the problem of settling educated youth in an over-all planned manner should be regarded as the obligation of the entire society.

BRIEFS

ANHUI OFFICIAL MEMORIAL SERVICE--(Zhang Hongshan), former deputy director of the administration department of the PLA Higher Military Affairs Institute, died of illness in Hefei. A ceremony to bid farewell to (Zhang Hongshan) was held on 28 June. Deputy Commissar (Hong Yuchun) of the Anhui Military District presided over the ceremony. Taking part were Wang Wenmo, (Li Qingren), (Li Wenmei), (Dong Yuxiang), (Liao Hui), (Gu Hanzhang), (Li Gao), (Zhang Wendong), (Zhong Jiahua), (Li Shaoding), (Gao Penggui) and (Luo Yingzheng). A memorial service was held in Babaoshan, Beijing, on 9 July. (Li Fuke), deputy principal of the PLA Political Institute, presided over the memorial service. (Li Xiyuan), vice chairman of the Political Department of the Political Institute, delivered the eulogy. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Aug 79 HK]

ANHUI INDUSTRIAL PRODUCT DOCUMENT--The Anhui Provincial CCP Committee recently issued a document stipulating certain policies on No 2 light industry and handicraft. No 2 light industry produces industrial products and art and craft products for daily use. The document pointed out that the existing collective ownership of the handicraft enterprises in the cities and towns should not be changed easily. The rights of the collective ownership enterprises belong to the laboring collectives of the enterprises. On the management of enterprises, it is necessary to conduct democratic management. They should have greater rights of self-determination than enterprises of the ownership by the world people. Those who set up handicraft enterprises in the cities and towns should be allowed to run their business themselves. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Aug 79 HK]

FUJIAN CHEMICAL FERTILIZER--The Fujian Provincial Revolutionary Committee is actively readjusting and consolidating the small chemical fertilizer plants throughout the province. There are 36 small nitrogenous fertilizer plants in the province and 22 small phosphatic plants. This year, the provincial revolutionary committee is planning to transform 7 small nitrogenous fertilizer plants and increase the output of synthetic ammonia by 30,000 tons. There are also eight small nitrogenous fertilizer plants under construction. These eight plants must be put into operation this year. In this way, 26,000 tons of additional synthetic ammonia can be produced. The backward, small chemical fertilizer plants will be given 1 and 1/2 months to change their backward methods. [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 22 Aug 79 HK]

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XIAMEN-HONG KONG SEA ROUTE--The Xiamen Harbor Bureau has speeded up modification of the (Heping) pier in the harbor to prepare for the shipping of freight and passengers between Xiamen and Hong Kong. In July, the workers taking part in the modifications had completed 2,850 square meters of construction work. [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 25 Aug 79 HK]

FUJIAN AGRICULTURE BUREAU MEETING--The Fujian Provincial Agriculture Bureau held a meeting from 6 to 8 August which was attended by technical personnel of the Fujian Institute of Agricultural Science and the Fujian Agronomy College, heads of farm machinery stations from some prefectures and counties, model workers in agriculture and peasant experts. The meeting discussed ways to promote late rice production. The participants noted that all areas in the province generally reaped a bumper harvest of early rice this year. They called on all areas to adopt measures in a timely manner to prevent plant diseases and insect pests. [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 14 Aug 79 HK]

FUJIAN STUDENT ENROLLMENT--Student enrollment for technical colleges in Fujian has been completed this year. Admission of new students will begin in late August. This year, the province enrolled 18,000 secondary vocational students and 4,900 students for technical schools. The standards of the entrance examination this year are more difficult than last year. Some 4,900 candidates scored an average of 240 marks, accounting for 58 percent of the total number of candidates. Admission of all new students will be completed by mid-September. The Overseas Chinese University has admitted 60 Overseas Chinese students from Japan, Malaysia, Thailand, Kampuchea, Korea, Vietnam and the Seychelles as well as from Hong Kong and Macao. These students took their entrance examinations in Shenzhen and Guangzhou. [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 15 Aug 79 HK]

FUJIAN MUNICIPALITY EMPLOYMENT--By 20 July, 74 percent of those who were waiting for employment in Xiamen Municipality have found jobs. The districts and neighborhoods have set up 105 service depots including laundry shops, catering and delivery. There were only 40 such depots last year. [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 15 Aug 79 HK]

JIANGXI CRIMINAL LAW STUDY--The study course for the politics and law experts on criminal law and criminal lawsuits, held by the Jiangxi Politics and Law Cadre School, recently concluded after a 2 week session. Fang Zhichun, deputy leader of the politics and law leadership group of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, spoke at the conclusion of the course. The participants studied Premier Hua Guofeng's government work report, criminal law and criminal lawsuit and discussed several topics. Fang Zhichun said in his speech that the current task of the politics and law front is to consolidate and develop stability and unity from rule by law, and insure the smooth progress of socialist modernization. He urged the participants in the study course to step up the clearance of accumulated cases when they return to their posts. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Aug 79 HK]

SHANGHAI'S EXPORT COMMODITIES--Shanghai, August 22--The total volume of export commodities in Shanghai, China's largest producer for the export market, has set a record in the first seven months of this year. In Shanghai, over 1,200 factories turn out goods for export for some 150 countries. By the end of July, Shanghai had fulfilled 70.47 percent of this year's export plan, an increase of 30 percent over the same period last year. Cotton polyester and tinned vegetables are among the products for which this year's export plan was fulfilled ahead of time. Since the beginning of this year, Shanghai's factories turning out export commodities have trial-produced 92 new designs and varieties. Shanghai's textile industry, which produces half of the total volume of Shanghai's exports, has shown a record 30 percent increase in corduroy produced in the first seven months this year compared with the corresponding period last year. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0822 GMT 22 Aug 79 OW]

XI ZHONGXUN RECEIVES GUANGDONG ARTISANS, CRAFTSMEN

HK300520 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 28 Aug 79 HK

[Text] On the afternoon of 28 August, Xi Zhongxun, Yang Shangkun, Liu Tianfu and other leading comrades from the Guangdong provincial CCP and revolutionary committees received the some 300 delegates who attended the provincial congress of artisans, craftsmen and creative designers and looked at the artistic handicrafts created by the delegates. Xiang Zhonghua, leading comrade of the Guangzhou PLA units, Xiong Fei, leading comrade of the Guangdong Provincial Military District, and others also received the delegates and looked at the handicrafts. When Xi Zhongxun and the other leading comrades received the delegates, all the participants applauded and extended their warm welcome. They had their photographs taken afterward. After the reception, Xi Zhongxun and the other leading comrades held a forum with 24 delegates, including Liu Chuan, Weng Rongbiao, Lin Zhicheng, Chen Jiachang and others who are famous artisans, craftsmen and creative designers in our province. Comrade Xi Zhongxun warmly commended the contributions the delegates had made to our province's artistic handicraft circle. He also urged everyone to emancipate their minds, get mobilized and bring their wisdom and creativeness into play to energetically develop our province's artistic handicraft production.

GUANGZHOU PLA RALLY WELCOMES COUNTERATTACK HEROES

HK260648 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 25 Aug 79 HK

[Summary] The leading organs of the Guangzhou PLA units held a rally on 25 August to welcome the representatives of Guangxi border defense units and militiamen participating in the report group of heroes and models in the self-defense counterattack against Vietnam. Xiang Zhonghua, Liu Changyi, Yeh Jianmin, Jiang Lindong, Deng Yifan, Xiao Yuanli, Zhuang Tian, Lai Chunfeng, Zhou Deli, Wang Chun, Jiao Yushan, (Zhou Shaoming), (Zhao Likuan), (Guo Yongchang), and (Wei Jianmin), responsible persons of the Guangzhou PLA units and the leading organs of the army, navy and air force stationed in Guangzhou, attended the rally. Also present were Yang Kanghua, Sun Leyi and other responsible persons of Guangdong Province and Guangzhou Municipality. (Zhou Shaoming), deputy director of the Political Department of the Guangzhou PLA units, introduced the members of the report group to the rally. Wang Chun, director of the Political Department, then delivered a speech of welcome. Members of the report group also spoke. Jiang Lindong, deputy political commissar of the Guangzhou units, spoke in conclusion.

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG FINE-STRAIN RICE--Guangdong has popularized the high-yielding fine-strain rice seed "Guichao" over large areas. It has played an important role in Guangdong's bumper early rice harvest this year. According to statistics, Guangdong planted 4,212,000 mu of "Guichao" for this year's early rice, an increase of 23 times as compared with 176,000 mu for last year's early rice. "Guichao" rice planted over large areas scored an average per-mu yield of 700 to 800 jin, an increase of several tens of some 100 jin as compared with the other strains of rice cultivated locally. Guangdong has also cultivated over 4 million mu of "Guichao" for this year's late rice. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 20 Aug 79 HK]

GUANGXI EARLY RICE--Nanning, 23 August--Guangxi has reaped a bumper early rice harvest from more than 19 million mu. The total output increased 6 percent over 1978 and the per-mu output rose 10 percent over 1978, setting a new record. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0114 GMT 23 Aug 79 OW]

YUNNAN PARTY CONGRESS DELIBERATES NEW PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE

HK290919 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 23 Aug 79 HK

[Excerpts] The third Yunnan party congress held group discussions on 28 August to study the namelists of candidates for members and alternate members of the Third Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee. Electing the new leadership group of the provincial CCP committee is a major event which concerns Yunnan's four modernizations. In keeping with the principle of democratic centralism and adopting the spirit of being highly responsible to the party and people and a serious attitude, the delegates fully exercised their own democratic rights and conducted discussions on the candidates. If they held different views, they were allowed to propose alternative candidates.

In keeping with the spirit of the 11th party congress and the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the criteria for successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause, the principle of the combination of the old, middle-aged and young and the principle of overall planning and all-round arrangement, the namelists of candidates for members and alternate members of the new provincial CCP committee were drawn up after repeated deliberations through integration of the party committees at all levels and were finally discussed and adopted by the Standing Committee of the Second Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee.

The number of members and alternate members of the new provincial CCP committee is larger than the previous provincial CCP committee. The arrangement has fully manifested the spirit of Yunnan in promoting stability and unity and strengthening the leadership group of the provincial CCP committee in order to adapt to the shift in the work focus of the whole party and fight well the first battle of the four modernizations.

In keeping with the regulations of the several issues regarding the standards of life within the party, the members and alternate members of the new provincial CCP committee were elected from a larger number of candidates. This is a significant reform of the election system within the party in accordance with the party's principle of democratic centralism. It is also an effective measures for enhancing the party members' democratic rights, enlarging democracy within the party, implementing the line of cadres of appointing people on their merits and doing well in promoting the building of the leadership groups.

[Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin at 2315 GMT on 28 August adds the following sentence: On the morning of 29 August, the third Yunnan party congress elected the members and alternate members of the Third Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee by secret ballot.]

AN PINGSHENG SPEAKS ON CADRES AT PROVINCIAL PARTY CONGRESS

HK300954 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 28 Aug 79 HK

[Excerpts] According to this station's reporter, in his work report made at the third Yunnan provincial party congress, Comrade An Pingsheng noted: We must change irrational parts of our cadre system and actively implement the electoral system for cadres at the basic level. On the basis of constantly summing up experiences, we must also gradually expand the scope of the electoral system. Our current cadre system is basically good. However, the system is not perfect and contains irrational parts such as the lack of persons responsible for checking on cadres, the lack of strict and fair measures for meting out rewards and punishments, having cadres who can only work at a higher level but not at a lower level and having cadres who can only be promoted but not downgraded. Some cadres even cut themselves off from the masses in a serious way.

Some leadership groups are [words indistinct] and sluggish. If we do not change this situation, the (?realization) of the party's correct political line will lose a reliable guarantee and we will be incapable of leading the masses of people to victoriously realize modernization. Therefore, we must resolutely take proper steps to change the irrational parts of our cadre system. Following this party congress, we must immediately take action and actively carry out experiments in the electoral system for cadres at the basic level at selected points. On the basis of constantly summing up experiences, we must also gradually expand the electoral scope. [passage indistinct] We currently have a shortage of various types of qualified personnel for construction work. Our poor scientific and technological levels are our biggest problems in making progress. We must energetically train qualified personnel and make the best use of our qualified personnel. In particular, we must (?sustain) the training of qualified scientific and technological personnel. The province's existing contingents of scientific and technological personnel are far from meeting the needs of development both in quantity and quality. We must continue to conscientiously implement the party's policy on intellectuals, continue to solve the problem of not putting people in jobs for which they were trained in school and do well in assisting scientific and technological personnel in returning to the professions for which they were trained. In selecting and assigning cadres to duties, we must resolutely follow the mass line.

BRIEFS

GUIYANG DAQING ENTERPRISE RALLY--Entrusted by the Guizhou provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the Guiyang municipal CCP and revolutionary committees held a rally on 9 August at the hall of the Guiyang Garrison to name the 1978 Daqing-type enterprises in Guiyang. (Guo Qing), Standing Committee member of the Guiyang Municipal CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Guiyang Economic Committee, read the decision of the Guizhou Provincial CCP and revolutionary committees on naming the 1978 Daqing-type enterprises. The rally presented banners and certificates to four Daqing-type enterprises and banners to 26 advanced enterprises in learning from Daqing. Jin Feng, Standing Committee member of the Guizhou Provincial CCP Committee and second secretary of the Guiyang Municipal CCP Committee, gave a speech at the rally. [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 11 Aug 79 HK]

MALE STERILIZATION--Chengdu, August 25--More than 50,000 men have received spermatic duct injections, a new method of male sterilization, in densely populated Sichuan Province since 1972. The new method is to inject 0.02 millilitres of a phenol mixture into the spermatic duct and to block the duct for 1.5 centimetres. The method takes less than ten minutes, which involves no surgical operation. The method was devised by Li Chunqiang, a surgeon at the Chongqing No 1 workers' hospital, who is also deputy director of the city's research institute on family planning. Examinations of the seminal fluid of 1,629 men who had the injections showed that 92.04 per cent of their sperm disappeared. The method has been shown to be 90.95 per cent effective. This method is simple, safe and reliable, and less complicated than vasectomy. It reduced hematoma, infection and causes less damage to surrounding tissue. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 25 Aug 79 OW]

YUNNAN YOUTH SUMMER CAMP--Han Ying, first secretary of the CYL Central Committee, in the company of (Luo Zhiguang), secretary of the Yunnan CYL Committee, went to the first Yunnan science summer camp on 8 August to meet and have a cordial talk with all the members of the camp. He urged the young people and juveniles to arm themselves with Marxism-Leninism and study culture and science to serve the four modernizations in the future. He also urged the instructors and teachers in the camp to make more contributions to cultivating the next generation of the motherland. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 9 Aug 79 HK]

BEIJING FORUM CRITICIZES JIANG QING'S LITERARY LINE

OW292220 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0253 GMT 27 Aug 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, 27 August--At a recent forum a number of literary and art workers in Beijing proposed that the literary and art circle should now link the discussion on the criterion of truth with a further, in-depth criticism, at the ideological and theoretical level, of the "summary" [summary of the forum on the work in literature and art in the armed forces with which Lin Biao entrusted Jiang Qing] dished up by Jiang Qing in collusion with Lin Biao. They pointed out that an urgent task of the literary and art circle is to thoroughly sweep away the erroneous viewpoints and ideas spread by the "summary" and to earnestly eliminate its pernicious influence in order to conscientiously carry out the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, emancipate the mind and develop literary and art creations. The forum was jointly sponsored by the editorial departments of WENYI BAO and WENXUE PINGLUN on 17 August. Chen Huangmei and Kong Luosun presided over the forum. In attendance were 80 middle-aged and young writers, theoretical literature workers and editors of Beijing newspapers.

The participants pointed out: The "summary" dished up by Jiang Qing in collusion with Lin Biao was a step in their conspiracy to usurp party and state power. It provided them with a "legitimate" theoretical basis to push forward the ultraleft line in the literary and art circle and to attack and persecute literary and art workers. It caused a tremendous disaster to China's literary and art undertakings. Following the smashing of the "gang of four," the party Central Committee repealed it and thereby saved socialist literary and art undertakings. However, it should be realized that the pernicious influence caused by the "summary" is far from eliminated. Its effect must not be underestimated.

Speakers at the forum expressed their belief that in the last 3 years since the smashing of the "gang of four," developments throughout the literary and art front and literary and art creations are encouraging. Particularly inspired by the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the discussion on the criterion of truth, large numbers of writers have courageously broken the mental shackles and forbidden zones set up by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." They have faced reality squarely and created many fairly good works.

There are of course problems and shortcomings in a few works. For instance, some works over exaggerate brutality and viciousness or artificially devise fantastic, incredible plots to stimulate effects. This is not a way of writing. Such problems and shortcomings should be examined and studied. After all, they represent only a diversion of the main current of works which are positive and healthy.

As many comrades pointed out at the forum, an important proof that the literary and art situation of the last 3 years is not bad but very good is the fact that we have swept away the "gang of four's" corrupt practice of "fabricating" literature through deception and deceit. Our literature and art have begun to voice the people's innermost feelings, and this is why they have attracted the attention of the masses and are welcomed by them. They have a strong influence on the masses and have played their fighting role of attacking the enemy and educating the people. This is a victory for the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee.

However, at a time when the literary and art front is achieving these hard-earned victories, there are people who have the impudence to blow up a cold wind. They brand some of the contemporary literature creations as "vulgar literature," "literature of bruise," "literature of exposure" or "literature of thaw." They blame the literary and art circle for the phenomena of passivity that appeared in society some time ago, charging that the literary and art circle played the role of a "leading goat."

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They even accuse certain comrades in the literary and art circle of being contaminated in the "dye vat of 18th century literature" and of "negating Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on literature and art." What they are implying by this is that our literary and art contingent is in question. In short, the vigorous, new phenomena on the literary and art front has become the opposite in the eyes of these comrades.

Many comrades pointed out: This fact sharply tells us that the pernicious influence spread by the "summary" is far from eliminated. The "summary" still haunts these comrades, who consciously or unconsciously continue to use the viewpoint of the "summary" to observe the present situation on the literary and art front and are dissatisfied with the state of affairs. These comrades are trying to pull literature and art back to the blind alley of presenting a false picture of reality and life. Yet they use the high-sounding slogans "eulogizing the virtues and achievements" and "defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art" to defend what they are doing. Participating comrades indicated that we must thoroughly repudiate the ultraleft line and eliminate the pernicious influence of the "summary" with perfect assurance and a clear-cut stand in order to bring about a prosperous, blossoming literary and art situation as quickly as possible.

BO YI O INSPECTS EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE IN NEI MONGGOL

OW300301 Beijing XINHUA in English 0202 GMT 30 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Hohhot, August 30 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Bo Yibo inspected on August 28 the situation in the area in Wuyuan County, Nei Monggol, recently afflicted by an earthquake. He expressed sympathy and solicitude for the people there on behalf of the party Central Committee and the State Council. More than 400 houses collapsed during the quake, but there was no loss of life.

The vice-premier went to the seriously affected Xiangyang commune to inquire about the livelihood of local peasants after the quake and about relief work. He noted with satisfaction that they were in high spirits. He expressed his confidence that the people of various nationalities in the disaster area would act with a hardworking revolutionary spirit to overcome the effects of the quake quickly.

Vice-Premier Bo Yibo addressed a gathering of over 20,000 people and read out a message of sympathy for the quake-hit area from the party Central Committee and the State Council. He then visited hospitals, factories, shops and schools and called at peasants' homes.

The people in the affected area said they were determined to complete the work of reconstruction, increase farm production, and work with one heart and one mind for socialist modernization.

CHEN WEIDA FETES CHINESE-AMERICAN BIOLOGIST IN TIANJIN

SK291400 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 26 Aug 79 SK

[Text] According to Tianjin RIBAO, Professor Niu Manjiang, the famous Chinese-American biologist, and his wife Zhang Baoying arrived in Tianjin on 26 August for academic interchange with Nankai University. Professor Niu has engaged in the study of messenger RNA for many years and has come to our country many times in recent years to help advance our biology studies. This time he exchanged opinions with persons concerned on improving the Molecular Biology Research Institute of Nankai University and cooperated in the study of this field.

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Chen Weida, chairman of the Tianjin Municipal Revolutionary Committee and his wife (Xu Wanhua) met with Professor Niu and his wife and hosted a luncheon in their honor on 26 August. Zhang Huaian, vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee; Professor Yang Shixian, president of the Nankai University, and responsible persons of departments concerned (Lou Lingxian), (Tang Qing) and (Luo Yun) were present on the occasion.

Professor Niu and his wife left Tianjin on the evening of 26 August.

BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL GRAIN PROCUREMENT--The summer grain procurement target for Tu-mu-te-zuo Banner of Nei Monggol was set at 5 million jin this year. By 21 August this banner had already overfulfilled the target. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Aug 79 SK]

NEW NEI MONGGOL RAILROAD--Construction of a 400-kilometer railroad from Tongliao to the Hulinhe coalfield in Zhe-li-mu League, Nei Monggol, is well under way. As of 10 August, 211 kilometers of track had been laid. This railroad is a project for the development of the Hulinhe coalfield. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Aug 79 SK]

CARCINOMA TREATMENT--Taiyuan, August 16--Effective results have been achieved in the treatment of cervical carcinoma with medicinal herbs by a research group of the Institute of Oncology in Shanxi. This will be good news for patients who cannot undergo an operation to remove the uterus or are unable to sustain radio therapy, and also for those young patients who wish to remain fertile. The research group, which is composed of four doctors, uses a method of combining decoction with anti-cancer medicinal herbs for external use to treat cervical carcinoma patients. Since the founding of the group in 1969, it has dealt with 319 cases, of which 169 have been cured. Among them, 83 patients suffered from preinvasive carcinoma and 63 were cured. Clinical treatment showed effective results in 106 cases of infiltrating carcinoma. Four young women have born children after recovery from this disease. Fan Shuqing, a worker at the Hongxing sewing factory in Taiyuan, suffered from cauliflower carcinoma, which was in its second stage, nine years ago. At the same time, she also suffered from high blood pressure. Her health was very poor. She could neither undergo an operation for removal of her uterus nor receive radiation treatment. The research group treated her with medicinal herbs. The cure took only nine months, and then she had a regular check-up once annually. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0103 GMT 16 Aug 79 OW]

NEI MONGGOL FOSSILS--Hohhot, 24 August--A portion of a large fossil turtle and a number of dinosaur fossils dating back more than eighty million years were unearthed in Nei Monggol in May and June this year. These fossils of the Mesozoic Era were found in Qog Banner of Bayannur League by an engineering unit of the Chinese People's Liberation Army while surveying hydrogeological conditions in the banner. The preserved portion of shell of the fossil turtle is about 35 centimetres long and 45 centimetres wide. Unearthed at the same time in mid-June were the teeth of a Protoceratops--a primitive horned dinosaur with a parrot-like beak--and the vertebrae of crocodiles. Some bones of a fossil dinosaur were found at another place in Qog Banner late last May. They appear to be of a duck-billed dinosaur of Ornithischia. Palaeontologists have assessed that these reptiles lived in the late Cretaceous Period. This argues that the Buyant and Qongj banins of today were once an inland fresh water lake. The discovery of these fossils furnishes reliable scientific basis for identifying the strata in western Nei Monggol, as well as underground water sources and mineral deposits. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 24 Aug 79 OW]

XINJIANG'S WANG FENG VIEWS REGION'S ECONOMIC PRIORITIES

OW291205 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 28 Aug 79 OW

[Excerpts] According to a XINJIANG RIBAO report, Chairman Wang Feng stressed in his report on the work of the government that it is necessary to concentrate our major efforts on quickly pushing agriculture and animal husbandry forward. Chairman Wang Feng pointed out: To quickly push agriculture and animal husbandry forward, we must make determined, vigorous efforts for a considerably long period ahead to solve the problem of water needed for agriculture by developing farmland capital construction centering on water conservancy in a big way. This is a strategic measure for Xinjiang's agricultural development. [words indistinct] The emphasis should be to do a good job in extending and supplementing the existing projects and preventing seepage in irrigation channels and ditches. First of all, we must concentrate on supplementing existing facilities and preventing seepage in the 25 irrigation districts. When this is done, the efficiency of Xinjiang's existing water conservancy facilities will be more than doubled. To greatly reduce the water shortage in agriculture, we must also continue to do a good job in sinking wells. Efforts should be made to sink about 10,000 wells in the next 3 years. It is necessary to create the necessary conditions and vigorously develop sprinkler irrigation.

Chairman Wang Feng said: While our main efforts are focused on water conservancy, we must also solve the fertilizer and seed problems and pay attention to other production measures. When completed and commissioned, the imported 300,000-ton synthetic ammonia plant will create more favorable conditions for Xinjiang to increase agricultural production on a large scale. This is another strategic measure for increasing agricultural production in our region. All concerned departments and units in the autonomous region must give vigorous support to make sure that construction of this plant will progress smoothly and that it will be completed and put into operation on schedule.

Chairman Wang Feng said: We should attach equal importance to animal husbandry as to agriculture. In view of the shortage of feed grass and the high death rate of livestock during winter and spring, it is necessary to speed up the building of basic pastures complete with irrigation ditches, meadows, trees, machinery, roads and sheds and enclosures. Efforts should be made to achieve in 3 to 5 years the goal of providing an average of 1 mu of basic pasture for each head of grown breeding stock and sheds and enclosures for grown dams during winter and spring. Effective measures should be taken to do a good job in building bases for raising beef cattle, big-tail Altay sheep, Xinjiang fine-wool sheep and Sanbei lambs which produce fine lambskins to insure high-speed, steady development of animal husbandry.

Chairman Wang Feng said: Xinjiang has very good conditions for developing forestry, but only 1.03 percent of the region's land area is covered by forests. We must combine agriculture, animal husbandry and forestry, plant trees in a planned way and cover more lands with forests.

Chairman Wang Feng said: State farms account for a very large proportion of the agricultural economy in Xinjiang. We must energetically support and make a success of the state farms, carry out experiments in running combined agricultural, industrial and commercial enterprises, build modern, big-scale socialist agriculture and bring into play the exemplary role of the big farms owned by the whole people.

Chairman Wang Feng pointed out: Our region has very rich resources for the development of the light and textile industries, particularly the woolen textile, cotton textile, leather [words indistinct] industries.

We must take firm and effective measures to develop the light and textile industries more rapidly and on a larger scale in the region. Chairman Wang Feng said: It is necessary to develop the movement to increase production and practice economy in a deepgoing way to guarantee fulfillment of this year's national economic plan.

Chairman Wang Feng said: The party and government are very concerned about the work and well-being of the young people waiting for employment and are taking positive measures to increase job opportunities and solve the employment problem for the young people as a whole. He said: Solution of the employment problem of young people lies mainly in organizing various kinds of collectively owned production and service establishments. The day an educated youth begins to work in a collectively owned production or service establishment will be taken as the starting date in calculating his length of service as a worker. From now on, in recruiting workers, student enrollment by universities, colleges and secondary schools and call-ups for military service by the state, young people in state-owned enterprises and collectively owned units will be treated equally. The wages, rewards and welfare benefits of a worker of a collectively owned unit may be lower than, equal to or higher than those of a worker of a state-owned unit. Chairman Wang Feng said: With the restoration and development of production, the living standards of the people in our region have somewhat improved.

Region's Economic Accomplishments

OW291203 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 27 Aug 79 OW

[Excerpts] According to XINJIANG RIBAO, in his report on the work of the government, Chairman Wang Feng described the gratifying situation on the economic front in Xinjiang in the past 1 and 1/2 years. He said: The situation of economic stagnation and decline in our region caused by the interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the gang of four over a long period of time has basically been reversed. The national economy has rapidly been restored and developed. Last year the rural and pastoral areas vigorously publicized and implemented the 1978 documents No 31 and No 42 of the central authorities, the 8 provisions of the rural economic policy formulated by the autonomous regional CCP committee and the 12 provisions of the pastoral policy formulated by the autonomous regional CCP committee. This year vigorous efforts have been made to publicize the two important documents concerning agricultural questions drawn up by the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the 14 supplementary provisions issued by the autonomous regional CCP committee. The various party's rural economic policies have demonstrated their immense might and greatly stimulated the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses of peasants and herdsmen.

Natural disasters of all kinds have been surmounted enabling us to seize a bumper harvest in agriculture and score successes in animal husbandry. In 1978 the total grain output reached 7.4 billion jin, representing an increase of 15 percent over the previous year. The total output of oil-bearing crops amounted to 2.065 million dan, an increase of more than 15 percent. Cotton output totaled 1,099 million dan, an increase of 12.8 percent. The number of livestock reached 24.77 million head, an increase of 3.3 percent. A good summer crop harvest was reaped this year after overcoming extraordinary wind and snowstorms, drought and insect pests. Autumn crops are growing promisingly. The prevailing situation in animal husbandry is the best in recent years. Output of industrial crops including oil-bearing crops, cotton and sugar-beets are expected to increase over last year's by a wide margin.

In 1978, the total industrial output value throughout the region rose 13.68 percent over 1977. Coal output totaled 10.79 million tons, representing an increase of 11 percent. Coke output reached 415,000 tons, an increase of 10.9 percent.

Crude oil output amounted to 3.53 million tons, topping 1977 by 15.07 percent. Electric power generation totaled 2.12 billion KWH, an increase of 11.5 percent. Steel output was 84,000 tons, rolled steel, 68,000 tons; while iron and steel production reached an all-time high. Production targets for chemical industrial products, building materials, light industrial and textile products, and local and special products of local nationalities have been overfulfilled. Some progress has been made in communications and transport.

The number of projects completed, partially completed and put into operation increased by 184 as compared with 1977. During the first half of this year, personnel on the industrial and communications front and the capital construction front have implemented the policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy, launched extensively the movement to increase production and practice economy and achieved results.

With production restored and developed, revenue income has increased and both the urban and rural market situation has steadily improved. There has been some improvement in the people's livelihood. In 1978 financial revenue income rose 96.5 percent over 1977 setting an all-time high record. The total volume of retail sales of commodities in various parts of Xinjiang rose 13.3 percent over 1977. The total value of exports increased 104 percent over 1977. The per-capita income of peasants and herdsmen from collective distribution in the whole region increased by an average of 12 yuan, an increase of 16.3 percent as compared with 1977.

Chairman Wang Feng in his report also pointed out: The achievements made on all fronts are tremendous. This is the main trend. However, there are still many difficulties and problems ahead of us. The attitudes and style of work of a considerable number of our cadres, especially of leading cadres, are still far from coping with the needs arising from the developing situation following the shifting of the focus in work. Industrial production and revenue income targets were not satisfactorily fulfilled during the first half of this year. Factors contributing to instability still exist in the society at large. Measures should be taken to solve difficulties faced by the people with regard to their livelihood and to provide jobs for those awaiting employment. All these are difficulties which lie ahead of us. So long as we resolutely implement the policy of emancipating the mind, starting up the machinery, seeking truth from facts and uniting and looking forward put forth by the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, and all other policies and measures, and rely on the broad masses of cadres and the people of all nationalities, carry out the movement to increase production and practice economy, strengthen ideological and political work and mobilize all positive factors, we will be able to overcome the difficulties and problems confronting us.

BRIEFS

SHAANXI EDUCATOR--Xian, 22 August--Shi Nianhai, vice president of the Shaanxi Teachers University and a noted scholar in historical geography, has recently joined the Chinese Communist Party. The 67-year-old new party member pledged to devote all his efforts to the four modernizations. While continuing his study of the history of China's Huang He, he is making minor revisions to his work "The Historical Geography of China." [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0116 GMT 22 Aug 79 OW]

XINJIANG WHEAT PRODUCTION--Wheat production of the State Farm and Land Reclamation Department in Xinjiang this year will increase by about 7 percent as compared with the 1978 production. The area of wheat grown by the 14 state farm and land reclamation bureaus within this department accounts for 60 percent of the total area of grain crops they grow. In 1978 they grew 4.15 million mu of wheat and reaped a per-mu yield of 214 jin. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 21 Aug 79 OW]

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